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WEATHER-COMICS PAGE

Algeria	2.50 D.F.	Belgium	2.50 D.F.	Denmark	2.50 D.F.	France	2.50 D.F.	Germany	2.50 D.F.	Greece	2.50 D.F.	India	2.50 D.F.	Iran	2.50 D.F.	Italy	2.50 D.F.	Japan	2.50 D.F.	Kenya	2.50 D.F.	Libya	2.50 D.F.	Morocco	2.50 D.F.	Netherlands	2.50 D.F.	Norway	2.50 D.F.	Portugal	2.50 D.F.	Romania	2.50 D.F.	Russia	2.50 D.F.	Spain	2.50 D.F.	Sweden	2.50 D.F.	Switzerland	2.50 D.F.	Turkey	2.50 D.F.	U.S. Military (2nd)	2.50 D.F.	Yugoslavia	2.50 D.F.
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56 N.Y.-London Rate

line Unit Sets antic Fare Cut

Aug. 15 (AP).—An announced agreement to lower transatlantic fares to combat the airline service to be by British airline.

The airlines that would offer the low-cost fares are Pan American, Trans World Airlines, British Airways, Air India, Iran Air and El Al.

ly to Urge lization of ith China

Aug. 15 (AP).—Sen. D-Mass., said he will introduce legislation to urge normalization of relations with China.

The second program, the so-called standby fare, does not have any advance booking or guaranteed seats. Boarding passes or seat assignments will not be available earlier than 4 a.m. local time on the day of the flight and not later than three hours before departure from New York and two hours before departure from London.

y Doubts Reported ance's Nomination

o Block Alleged

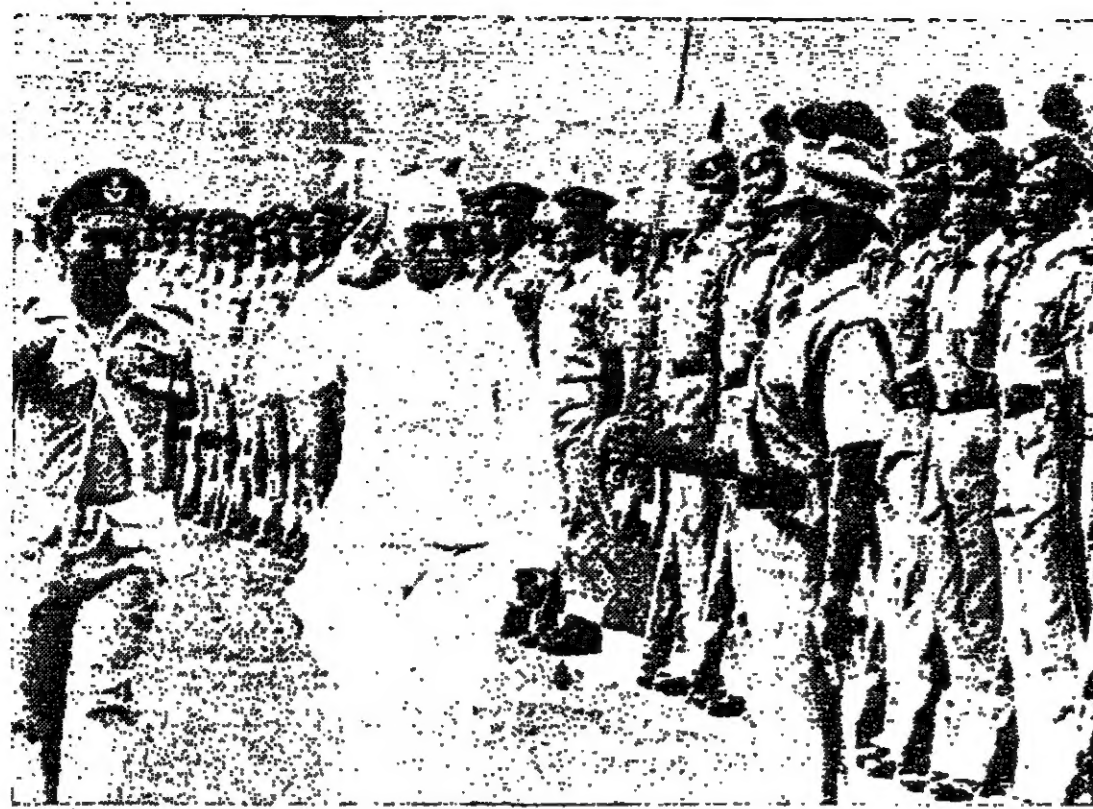
Aug. 15 (WP).—Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., said he would block the nomination of Robert L. Kahn to the Federal Reserve Board.

IRS Agents Press Probe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).—Special agents of the Internal Revenue Service are completing an investigation of whether there was any impropriety by officials of the Office of the Controller of the Currency in the handling of the nomination proceedings of Federal Reserve Director Bert Lance.

Reporter Tells of His Arrest, Detention by Africa's Only Emperor

Washington Post correspondent Jonathan C. Randal wrote this dispatch immediately after his release by authorities in the Central African Empire on July 20. The story was held until Michael Goldsmith, an Associated Press writer, was freed.



Prime Minister Morarji Desai reviewing guard as India marked 30 years of independence.

Corruption Charges Filed

India Arrests 4 Ex-Aides to Gandhi

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (NYT).—The government, in its most decisive move so far against corruption, today arrested four men who had been key figures in her government.

having used Mr. Kapoor as her agent in the 1971 campaign at a time when he was still a federal government official. After the emergency declaration, Parliament reversed the election law, retroactively exonerating Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Kapoor.

Minister Desai, referring to Mohandas Gandhi, India's independence hero (who was not related to the former prime minister), said that one result of straying from Gandhism was that "the very fabric of democracy at home came under strain."

Smuggled Out in Suitcase

Nazi Criminal Flees Rome Hospital

By Michael Getler

BOON, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler, who apparently was carried out of a military hospital in Rome today in a large suitcase, is somewhere in West Germany, according to officials here.

Kappler, 70, was the Gestapo chief in Rome during World War II. He has been in prison there since 1945 after being convicted of directing the reprisal slayings of 335 Italian civilians in Rome on March 24, 1944.

Last year, Kappler became ill with what was reported to be terminal stomach cancer and he has frequently asked to be allowed to die in Germany. Bonn officials have also made appeals to Italian authorities that Kappler's wish be granted.

Workers Bar Costa del Sol Hotel Accord

MADRID, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Management and labor agreed today to end a one-day hotel strike affecting about 200,000 tourists in the Costa del Sol, but thousands of workers refused to accept the settlement.

Central African Empire Releases a Journalist

NICE, Aug. 15 (AP).—Michael Goldsmith, an Associated Press reporter, has been released after being held for a month by Emperor Bokassa I of the Central African Empire.

Drift Toward War Seen

Somalia, Ethiopia Step Up Charges on Border Raids

NAIROBI, Aug. 15 (AP).—Somalia and Ethiopia, closer to all-out war than any time since 1964, accused each other today of further cross-border raids.

Ethiopia's Marxist military government also reported its troops had slain 24 "invading Somali soldiers" deep in southwestern Ogaden—a region the size of Britain which Somali-backed insurgents seek to annex.

Radio Ethiopia, broadcasting from Addis Ababa, claimed that Iraqi and Syrian fighter pilots and soldiers were fighting with regular Somali troops in the Ogaden.

The Addis Ababa government last week accused Egypt of sending unidentified military personnel into Somalia to back the insurgents. The latest broadcast monitored here indicated Iraqis and Syrians had joined the insurgents in attacks across the border.

At the same time Radio Mogadishu said that U.S.-built Ethiopian Air Force fighters had attacked three settlements in northwestern Somalia, killing police and civilians. Ethiopia said a Somali claim that 2 Ethiopian planes were shot down was a "fantasy." Reuters reported the Ethiopian News Agency as saying.

The situation now recalls the early months of 1964 when the two countries were on the brink of all-out war.

Only the Organization of African Unity averted a full-scale conflict after two weeks of border skirmishes and the bombing by Ethiopian planes of the northwestern provincial capital of Harar.

The air attack was seen then as retaliation for Somali support for secessionist guerrillas infiltrating Ethiopia.

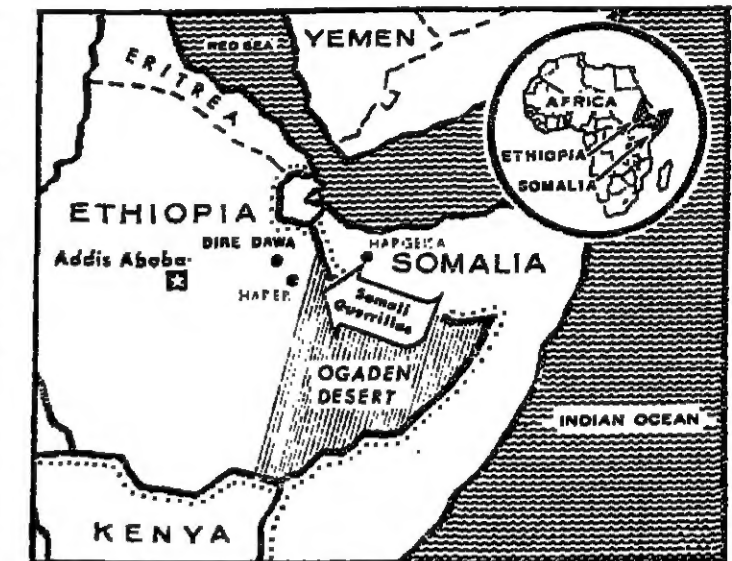
No independent confirmation of conflicting reports from either side has been forthcoming. But Western correspondents, flown by Ethiopian authorities during the weekend to the embattled region,

reported being shown evidence pointing to Somali involvement in the war.

The war of words between largely Christian Ethiopia and Moslem Somalia continued.

Addis Ababa accused Mogadishu of being shown evidence pointing to Somali involvement in the war.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Cites Management Problems

F-16 Program Delayed, GAO Informs Congress

By Fred Fariss

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI).—The multinational allied program to produce the F-16 advanced fighter plane is behind schedule as a result of "extremely difficult and complex" management problems, a report to Congress said today.

At the same time, the General Accounting Office, the congressional watchdog agency on federal spending, warned the legislators that any changes or cutbacks in U.S. funding of the F-16 program "would cause severe industrial repercussions" in the four European countries involved and could damage U.S. relations with them.

The study said that despite the schedule lag, "significant progress has been made in resolving administrative, political and economic issues" involved in the program undertaken by the United States and four European allies.

The United States and a North Atlantic Treaty Organization consortium of Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway agreed in June, 1973, to produce the U.S.-designed 1,500-mile-an-hour jet in what is a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility of such multinational weapons production.

A total of 938 F-16s are planned for production, with 530 to be purchased by the U.S. Air Force and 348 by the four European countries. Ultimately, the United States plans to buy 1,338 of the jets. Moreover, a sale of 180 F-16s to Iran has been approved and additional sales are possible in Spain, Turkey, Greece and Israel.

The GAO report to the Senate and House, noting that the project had not progressed as rapidly as expected and a portion of it was "behind schedule," said: "The success or failure of the F-16 program will have a significant influence on the sale of future coproduction programs in NATO, and, in turn, the standardization to strengthen NATO military operations."

Considering the sensitive nature of the multinational-dollar program, the GAO warned Congress that any changes the legislators created in the program "that would have an adverse impact on schedules and/or costs would cause severe industrial repercussions in the four European participating governments" producing the F-16 and could affect U.S. relations with these nations.

A House move to trim funds for the F-16 program in the next (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)



Anneliese Kappler



Herbert Kappler (1969).

Kappler, whose weight reportedly was down to about 105 pounds, apparently was smuggled out of the hospital early today in a large valise or trunk that was placed in the back of an automobile, according to Defense Ministry authorities in Rome. A hospital caretaker is said to have seen the trunk being put into the car.

His wife, Anneliese, apparently

lugged the valise out of the hospital. She telephoned Bonn officials to say that her husband was in West Germany. Government spokesmen here said that Mrs. Kappler gave no further details.

West German police have begun a search for Kappler but, if they find him, it could touch off one (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Despite Warning on 'Meddling'

S. African Business Pressing Vorster for Racial Reforms

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 15 (UPI)—The South African business community has taken issue with the government in an effort to hasten change, despite warnings by Prime Minister John Vorster that business organizations should stop "meddling" in politics.

In a speech last week, the president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, Ted Smale, warned that business is being forced to introduce changes and become involved in political issues because of the government's slowness in responding to the demands of blacks.

The speech followed a call last Monday by the Chamber, which represents the largest body of businessmen in Johannesburg, to end all discrimination in the city's public facilities.

An organization that usually has avoided political involvement, the Chamber of Commerce made the plea in a strongly worded letter to the Johannesburg City Council. The Chamber said that the elimination of racial discrimination in services should be a "top priority." The letter mentioned movie theaters, restaurants and recreational facilities. The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce also recently advocated a pledge of nondiscrimination in business practices and employment.

Mr. Smale went one step further by declaring that businesses should remove all forms of discrimination and open job opportunities to all races. Such a move would go against government policy which, under the Job Reservation Act, prohibits employment of an African if a white is available for the job.

In the South African context, the Chamber gestures are almost radical and could lead to a confrontation between business and government.

In his speech at the Chamber's annual meeting, Mr. Smale said: "If the politicians are unable to provide a business environment in which we can operate, then it is our duty to play an active role in correcting the situation."

Mr. Smale condemned the Prime Minister for not fulfilling his pledge, made in a letter to the Associated Chambers of Commerce earlier this year, that the government would support elimination of discrimination in the socio-economic field.

Mr. Smale specifically criticized the government's announcement last month that black managers would not be allowed to work in business in white areas—a controversial decision widely denounced by business, labor leaders and political commentators.

Although businessmen say they are acting on their own initiative, their actions are occurring at a time of increasing pressure on South African commerce and industry.

Earlier this year a few of the more than 350 U.S. companies with branches in South Africa issued a statement of principle aimed at bettering the situation of the black labor force of 5 million. It included equal pay for equal work, equal advancement opportunities, elimination of all segregated facilities and active training programs to prepare blacks for advancement.

In November a group of 180 business leaders, representing almost 80 per cent of the business assets and employing more than half the country's labor force, formed the Urban Foundation. The foundation has raised more than \$1 million from business. Its priorities are black housing, education, recreational facilities and the black labor situation.

2 Journalists Freed By Syrians in Beirut

PARIS, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—The Beirut bureau chief of the French news agency Agence France-Press and another of the agency's journalists were freed yesterday in the Lebanese capital after being interrogated by Syrian security officers, an AFP spokesman said.

Bureau chief Paul Delif, a Lebanese national, and Khalil Fiehan, a part-time Lebanese correspondent for the AFP, were arrested in Beirut Aug. 7 and taken to Damascus. The AFP spokesman said that the two had been interrogated about "certain dispatches" sent from the AFP bureau in Beirut.



Pope Paul VI receives a loaf of homemade bread from a girl at a church near his summer residence, Castelgandolfo, after saying his Feast of the Assumption mass.

Pope Paul Says He Sees Death's Threshold

CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 15 (UPI)—Pope Paul, 79, spoke in a trembling voice of his own death today after a mass at a small church on Lake Albano, near the papal summer residence here.

The Pontiff told 2,000 visitors that he would like to make an appointment with them to celebrate a similar mass next year.

"but who knows if I, old now as I am, can hope to mark again this feast day (the Assumption) with you again." Then he exclaimed: "If God wishes, But I see approaching the threshold of the beyond."

The Pope spoke in the first person singular. He normally speaks with the royal "we."

"Thus I take the opportunity on this happy occasion to greet you, to bless you, your homes, your families, your work, toil, sufferings, hopes and prayers."

He is known to have an acute and painful form of arthritis in the legs but otherwise is believed to be in good health.

Moslem Period of Fasting

Ramadan Observance Slides, Critics Say

By Don A. Schanche

CAIRO, Aug. 15.—In the holy month of Ramadan, Moslems are enjoined by the Koran to practice piety and charity while fasting from dawn to dusk every day.

Observance, however, has begun to drift away from this austere religious anchor. Extravagance and self-indulgence are increasing.

Religious critics of the modern trend in Ramadan, which begins with the first sighting of the new moon tonight, compare the change to the secularization of Christmas in the West.

"Instead of observing Ramadan as a time of abstinence and self-imposed hardship to increase one's compassion for the poor and the suffering, people are gorgeing themselves and turning the fast into a festival," complained a teacher of Islamic studies here.

Devout Moslems the world over will begin a daily fast tomorrow morning that is observed from sunrise to sunset until a lunar month has passed. Neither food nor liquids is permitted. Swimmers avoid the water rather than risk an unwitting gulp. Smokers abstain during the daylight hours.

Sex is considered impermissible day or night. Those who can afford it are expected to feed the needy after dark and alms-givers are called upon to offer more money than they ordinarily would.

Those caught breaking the fast in deeply conservative societies such as Saudi Arabia may be whipped or, in the case of Libya, jailed. The only exceptions are those so ill that fasting would be harmful to them and those who must travel during Ramadan, a concession allowed by the Prophet Mohammed in the days when a camel-borne desert traveler had to eat and drink to stay alive.

In modern cities such as Cairo, reluctant fasters, including the Moslem tennis professional at a local club, skirt the rules by obtaining doctor's certificates of illness. In his case, headaches brought on by playing singles while fasting.

Airlines in the Arab world report solid booking during Ramadan, some of the travelers going home to observe the religious occasion with reverence, but others journeying to faraway places to qualify for a travel exemption from fasting.

The trend in Cairo has been to mark the occasion almost as much in the bachelors as the observance, critics say. No one knows how many Moslems here actually break the strict fast but estimates run as high as one-third, ranging from those who sneak a few cigarettes or a soft drink during the day to those who do not observe Ramadan at all.

When Ramadan falls in a hot month, as it will for the next few years, observance is especially arduous, particularly the ban on liquids. (Ramadan literally means "hot month" but because the Islamic year follows a lunar calendar, the month advances each year and only about 9 in every 25 Ramadans fall in the summer.)

The majority that struggles through the daily fasts celebrate the nights in such a way that the life of the entire city turns topsy-turvy. For most of them, each night begins and ends with huge meals—after breakfast at sundown, and supper, a big early-morning meal before sunrise.

Between the two meals, entire neighborhoods stay awake. Devout residents spend the night in prayer or listening to recitals of the Koran by chanters, who are more popular in the Islamic world than superior singers in the West. But tens of thousands use the night for visiting, watching reruns of the year's favorite television shows and wandering the streets. Mobs of people, most of them in a holiday mood, flock to the area of the ancient Al Azhar and Hussein Mosques, where tent shows feature puppet plays and nightclubs entertainers as well as religious singers. Sidewalk shops do a brisk business in special pastries and fruit drinks made only at Ramadan.

At the crack of dawn, after the pre-sunrise meal, most try to catch a few hours' sleep before resuming the fast and heading for work. Government offices and most businesses open an hour later than usual and close an hour earlier to allow for the loss of sleep and energy, brought on by the all-night activity.

Even so, many spend their days in a foul mood. Government business, normally sluggish, comes almost to a standstill. Police and hospitals report a sharp increase in accidents and injuries.

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Denies Shift Masks Annexation Bid

Begin Backs Arab-Area Service

By H.D.S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, Aug. 15 (UPI)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin defended his government's decision to equalize social services for the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with those of Israeli citizens on humanitarian grounds today and said he expected no adverse reaction from the United States.

He said it was a decision that "every man that believes in human progress and justice should hail." He denied that the move was political or that it had anything to do with annexation and said that it was purely an administrative move by a "just government which would like to provide justice for all."

[The Israeli government today announced the first move to implement the policy, the Associated Press reported. An official communiqué said that Israel's national insurance plan would be extended to the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, that new regulations would enforce improved working conditions, and that Arab bus companies would be eligible for government loans, a move to improve local transportation.]

Former Minister of Health Victor Shamlov of the opposition Labor alignment expressed the fears of many Arabs and Israelis by saying that he considered the extension of services dangerous. The Labor party, however, is split over how to react to Mr. Begin's move. Many Labor members do not want to come out against equal treatment for the Arabs in the occupied territories as it might appear that they were in favor of inequality and such things as child labor, which is tolerated in the occupied territories but not in Israel.

No matter how appealing equal treatment for Israel's captive Arab population might appear, there could be little doubt that, as an Israeli official put it, "the decision is a clear statement that Israel intends to be in charge of the West Bank and Gaza for a very long time. The equalization of services is not something that happens overnight. It means more schools, more hospitals,

more everything and it will cost a great deal of money. It would take many years to implement."

Although Mr. Begin said today that he did not think it would be necessary to raise the taxes of West Bank and Gaza residents, which are based on old Jordanian and Egyptian tax scales, no one has explained how Israel intends to pay for such a program, and yesterday's Cabinet decision left the details to be worked out later.

The previous Labor government took the position that the West Bank and Gaza would not be incorporated into Israel proper, except for the city of Jerusalem, and that parts of these occupied territories could be given back to the Arabs in exchange for peace.

Annexation Resisted
The present government takes the position that the West Bank and Gaza should never be returned to Arab control but it has resisted outright annexation and has said it would not extend Israeli law to the territories while negotiating with the Arabs were still going on.

Last month, following his visit to Washington, Mr. Begin legalized three previously illegal Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

The move was condemned by United States as an obstacle to peace. Yesterday's announcement concerning the extension of services to the citizens of the territories, coming so soon after the visit of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, has been interpreted by many as an official gesture toward the States and to the Arabs.

The Cabinet decision, formed sources said, at the suggestion of Defense Minister Weizman, but it also reflected long-held views of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Mr. Dayan has long said that, if a peace agreement is reached, the Israeli cannot give back the West Bank and Gaza, new methods should be found to make it easier for Jews to find a way together.

Mayor Rashe el-Shaykh said the decision was a denial of the rights of the people as Palestinians are a move toward an Arabization of the area. He said that the step was positive, made solely on humanitarian grounds, but that he knew any steps towards this.

Says Arms Flow Halted

Egypt Halts Cotton Exports To Russia, Czechoslovakia

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—Egypt has suspended cotton exports to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in a move likely to put already strained Moscow-Cairo relations under fresh tension.

President Anwar Sadat said yesterday the shipments had been stopped because the Russians and an "Eastern bloc country" had stopped delivery of tanks already paid for by Cairo.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram today named the other country as Czechoslovakia. In his speech to representatives of Egyptian students abroad, President Sadat said he had paid the full price for the tanks in hard currency but less than a quarter of the order had been delivered.

"As a result, I asked the Prime Minister that the cotton quota of the Soviet Union and this Socialist country be suspended," he said.

Key Cash Crop
Cotton is Egypt's key cash crop. In exchange for its shipments to Eastern Europe, its largest market for more than 20 years, Cairo received arms and industrial materials.

Relations between Moscow and Cairo began to deteriorate in 1973 when President Sadat expelled 20,000 Soviet military advisers after the Russians refused to increase weapons supplies.

Moscow retaliated by cutting off all arms shipments and the distrust between the two countries grew, reaching an extreme low last year when Mr. Sadat tore up a friendship treaty between them.

Al-Ahram said today the decision to suspend the cotton supplies was also in reply to a Soviet embargo on spare parts for weapons sold to Cairo in the past.

Only Scrap Metal
Referring to this in his speech yesterday, Mr. Sadat said the Soviet embargo "means that the

Sadat Plans to Begin Month's Vacation Soon
CAIRO, Aug. 15 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that he will take a month-long vacation starting next week and that Vice-President Ismail Mubarak will be vested with "all the prerogatives of the presidency" during his absence.

The President's vacation will start on the first day of Ramadan, the Moslem holy month of fasting. The Moslem calendar is based on a lunar cycle and Ramadan begins next Monday or Tuesday, depending on when the new moon is sighted.

Nazi Flees Custody in R Reported to Be in W. Germ

(Continued from Page 1)
of the strangest legal tangles in postwar history.

Kappler's return undoubtedly will be demanded by many Italian citizens and war-survivor groups. But West Germany's Constitution forbids extradition of German nationals.

Although spokesmen said that they have not had time yet to assess the implications of the law, it is possible that a difficult political situation could develop for both governments.

Mrs. Kappler has been one of the former officer's staunchest allies in his battle to be released. She married him about five years ago, while he was still in prison in Gstaad, after years of correspondence in which she expressed the view that he had been dealt with unfairly.

The reprisal killings that Kap-

pler directed involved of 35 persons—including in Rome's Ardennet day after 32 Germans were ambushed and Rome by Italian partisans.

The former Gestapo and former SS Major, der were the only criminals still in Italy.

They said five per cent killed and 12 others were fighting in the area.

The Palestinian Liberation organization newspaper, Al-Naba, said that PLO leader Yasser Arafat had not yet returned on the situation south.

Four Held By India

(Continued from Page 1)
that by coming together we can fight against tyranny and win."

Reddy Cuts His Salary
NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (AP)—In a gesture to India's impoverished masses, the country's President announced last night that he will move out of the presidential palace and return 70 per cent of his \$1,150 monthly salary.

President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, in a nationwide broadcast marking the 30th anniversary of independence from Britain, warned India's wealthy and its pressure groups and politicians that they are sitting atop a "volcano of discontent and frustration."

Only with urgent attention to the grievances of millions of poor can the volcano be kept from "blowing its top," he said, urging a campaign against rising prices.

The domed presidential palace, made of marble, brick and sandstone, stands near the center of New Delhi on a 330-acre estate. It has a staff of 1,100 and an annual budget of \$8 million.

The world's finest Bourbon comes in this bottle.

The bottle comes in this carton.

The carton comes in handy.



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A Journalist Is Released

(Continued from Page 1)

to interview on his behalf said Emperor Bokassa's ambassador to France told them: "Goldsmith is accused of espionage. Five hundred pages of documents were found in his possession and every member of the diplomatic corps in Bangui knows what's in them."

There was no explanation. Selwyn Prince, a British consul stationed in Chad, went to Bangui late last month and met with the foreign minister of the Central African Empire but the minister refused to discuss Mr. Goldsmith's case.

Other officials told Mr. Prince they believed Mr. Goldsmith to be a South African.

The officials in Bangui also told Mr. Prince that they had intercepted a dispatch that contained defamatory language about their country. Presumably this was a reference to Mr. Goldsmith's story about Emperor Bokassa's coronation plans.

Keith Fuller, president of the Associated Press, made an appeal for the release of the reporter which U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton relayed to the Emperor on Aug. 1.

"I have to reply to make to him," Emperor Bokassa told Mr. Quainton. "American journalists should stay home and stop writing about the alleged misdeeds of Bokassa."

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GTION, Aug. 15 (AP).—Carter has given him-
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Doubts Lance Reported

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Aug. 15 (AP).—

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In a personal evaluation of his
first six months in office, Mr.
Carter summed up his grades
this way: "Specifics—too early
to say. Tone, pretty good."
He spoke in a television interview
made last week in Plains, Ga.,
but broadcast yesterday.

"The President, who campaigned
as an outsider to Washington,
said he is feeling "more and more
like an insider," thanks largely
to what he called a spirit of co-
operation and harmony with the
congressional leadership of both
parties.

"If all of our programs are
adopted, then I think this admin-
istration will be a great one," he
said, echoing his inaugural eve
declaration that he has a chance
to be a great president. "But we
are going to have a lot of failures
and a lot of frustrations and I
think the American people have
got to realize that the govern-
ment can't provide magic answers
for difficult questions and prob-
lems."

Backs Young
The President also used the
interview to express confidence
in the U.S. ambassador to the
United Nations, Andrew Young,
whom he called "a great national
treasure." He predicted "a grow-
ing realization of the value of
Andrew Young to our country."

The ambassador has been criti-
cized several times during Mr.
Carter's first six months in of-
fice for statements he has made.
In a recent interview, Mr. Young
described several former presi-
dents as racists, including Rich-
ard Nixon and Abraham Lincoln.

Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Young
said at the time that the am-
bassador's remarks should have been
understood in their full context
—that such leaders served at
times and in circumstances that
kept them from being as aware
of racial concerns as they should
have been.

"I might say," Mr. Carter
declared in the interview, "there
has never been any difference of
opinion on basic issues among
Andrew Young, the secretary of
state, the National Security Coun-
cil or myself."

Notes Economic Lag
As for his own report card,
Mr. Carter said: "I think as far
as the tone of the government
and the attitude of our people
toward the government, the
marks would be fairly high. As
far as tangible results in this
first six months on economy, they
have been somewhat disappoint-
ing."

Mr. Carter cited specifically the
inflation rate. He noted the un-
employment rate has dropped a
little more than a percentage
point since his inauguration.

Meanwhile, a Louis Harris poll
reported that 57 per cent of those
responding to questions about
Mr. Carter said they approved
of "the way he has taken over
leadership of the country." Twenty-nine per cent did not approve.

A majority of 59 per cent,
opposed by 37 per cent—gave
Mr. Carter's overall performance
high marks. His handling of
the economy was the least
popular. By 51 per cent to 44
per cent the respondents said
he was not doing a good job.

The poll was conducted by
personal interviews with 1,500
persons between July 23 and July
30.

IRS Said to Check If FBI Got Full Data for Lance Clearance

(Continued from Page 1)

also reviewing how bank exam-
iners dealt with two Georgia
banks with which Mr. Lance was
associated before entering Presi-
dent Carter's administration
earlier this year.

No Carter Comment
The thrust of this inquiry con-
cerns acts by officials of the con-
troller's office and not any ac-
tions by Mr. Lance, spokesmen
for Mr. Lance have emphasized.
Jody Powell, President Carter's
press secretary, reiterated that
the White House will have no
comment on any aspects of the
Lance inquiry until a report is
made by the controller later this
week.

The new investigation was
reported as Mr. Lance's personal
finances, banking background
and nomination proceeding gen-
erated increasing controversy.

The New York Times reported
yesterday that the controller's
regional director in Atlanta re-
suscitated a potentially embar-
rassing agreement between the
controller and the Calhoun First
National Bank, where Mr. Lance
was chairman of the board, one
day before the Georgian's nomi-
nation was publicly disclosed in
November of last year.

In another development, the
Federal Reserve System placed
the National Bank of Georgia,
which Mr. Lance also headed be-
fore joining the government, on
a margin list. This requires that
a potential buyer of the bank's
stock must pay 50 per cent of
the sales price in cash. Mr.
Lance's greatest personal asset is
200,767 shares of National Bank
of Georgia stock, which he has
been trying to sell to meet his
debts and to avoid a conflict of
interest.

Although several banking ex-
perts said in interviews that this



Chip Carter and his wife, Caron, leaving church.

Amid Separation Rumors

Chip, Caron Carter Appear Together at Church Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).—Chip and Caron Carter
attended church services yesterday with President and Mrs.
Carter amid reports that the young couple is separating.

Chip Carter, 27, arrived at the First Baptist Church carry-
ing his 5-month-old son, James Earl Carter 4th. Chip's wife,
Caron, 26, walked at his side.

Leaving their baby in the nursery, they sat beside the
President and Mrs. Carter and their 9-year-old daughter, Amy,
in the sixth pew usually occupied by the First Family.

At the end of the service, Chip and Caron left the church
together smiling.

Resigns Job
Chip, who resigned his \$8,000-a-year job with the Demo-
cratic National Committee last week, is planning to leave soon
for Plains, Ga., to work in the Carter peanut business, a White
House spokesman said. Chip and Caron were married in 1973.
Their son was born on Feb. 25.

The church services and Bible school attended by the
President and his family were marked by interruptions by
the Rev. Clemmon King, a black minister from Albany, Ga.,
who accused Mr. Carter of voting to bar him from the Plains
Baptist Church.

"I will answer," Mr. Carter responded quietly. "I did
not vote against him."
Mr. King, who created an uproar by trying to join the
Plains church a few days before Mr. Carter's election, had asked
for membership in the church.

This Carter have since transferred their church member-
ship to Washington.

Few Now in Construction Industry

U.S. Weighs Craft-Job Quotas for Women

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT).

The Labor Department is pre-
paring regulations to require fed-
eral contractors to set goals and
timetables for hiring women in
bricklaying, carpentry and other
construction jobs, much as they
do now for blacks and other
minorities. It was learned last
week.

The regulations are being pre-
pared by the department's solicitor
of the Federal Reserve Bank in
Atlanta, maintained, "I wouldn't
think this would be of any particu-
lar significance to the situation
that relates to Bert Lance."

Mr. Lance's situation was a
prominent subject of discussion
in an interview with the Presi-
dent broadcast on television last
night. The interview was record-
ed in Plains, Ga., Wednesday,
before the most recent disclos-
ures in the continuing controversy.

In it, Mr. Carter said he was
"not aware of any improprieties
that have been proven against
Bert Lance," but that he was
sure Mr. Lance would resign if
such proof were produced.

Possible Choice

Asked about the possibility
that he might face a difficult
choice between his administra-
tion and his friend, the Presi-
dent replied: "I don't believe any
qualms about that. I have that
if anything should be proven
concerning Bert Lance that's
either improper or illegal, that
Bert would immediately take the
initiative to either resign or step
aside or offer to."

Although Mr. Lance has told
reporters at his retreat in Sea
Island, Ga., that he had no plans
to resign, close associates said in
interviews that they believed he
would give up his job if the con-
troller's office found any of his
actions to be illegal or improper
or if it found sufficient substance
to recommend that the Depart-
ment of Justice study the case
for prosecution.

Such a resignation, these
sources said, would not be an ad-
mission of guilt but rather an
attempt to spare the Carter ad-
ministration more weeks or
months of controversy over his
personal finances.

Trades Council of the AFL-CIO
because "quotas" will be implied,
a union spokesman said.

Lidants want 30 per cent of
apprenticeships for women and
a national goal of 3 per cent for
female employment in construc-
tion, their lawyers said, but the
Labor Department has not yet
indicated what figures it would
accept.

The department, in a prelimi-
nary draft of the proposed rules,
said statistics showing the scarci-
ty of women in skilled trades
proved a need for affirmative ac-
tion programs.

It read as follows:
"In 1976, of the 11 million skilled
blue-collar workers, only slightly
over a half million [545,038]
were women. Nearly 165,000 of
them were upholsters, decorators
and window dressers."

"On the other hand, the propor-
tion of women carpenters,
electricians, painters, plumbers,
machinists, mechanics, stationary
engineers and a few other skilled
trades ranged from less than 1
per cent to about 3 per cent of the
total."

Training Lack Cited

The draft also says a substan-
tial barrier to female participa-
tion in construction work was the
lack of apprenticeship or other
training programs. In 1975, for
example, women made up only
1.2 per cent of all apprentices in
federally funded apprenticeship
programs.

Another barrier, more subtle, is
a social or cultural one, the
draft said. "It was described as
follows:

"The F-16 program will provide
the opportunity to evaluate the
potential for future coproduction
programs and to identify prob-
lems and solutions in implement-
ing such multinational agree-
ments."

The GAO told the lawmakers
that, while U.S. military and gov-
ernment officials for years have
strongly urged NATO allies to
increase standardization of
weapons and equipment, there
were a number of barriers to this.

Standardization offers "greater
combat capability" because of
better supply arrangements,
"common maintenance and train-
ing activities and increased
ability to develop common
tactics" as well as lower costs by

eliminating duplicate efforts in
various allied nations, the report
said.

However, the GAO said, "there
are political and/or economic
barriers to adoption of standard
weapons and equipment . . . It
may not be feasible for many of
the NATO allies to purchase
major systems outright, from an
outside source. Each nation has
a need to maintain high levels of
employment, develop a modern
industrial base and preserve a
reasonable balance of inter-
national trade."

Bomb Scare Closes

LaGuardia Airport

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (Reu-

ters).—LaGuardia Airport was

closed for about an hour yester-

day after police received threats

that five bombs had been planted

there.

All flights were diverted and

thousands of passengers were

evacuated from terminal buildings

but no bombs were found.

Young Takes Crew of Activists to Caribbean

By John M. Goshko

CARACAS, Aug. 15 (WP).—On
the first stop of his 10-nation
Caribbean tour, the U.S. Am-
bassador to the United Nations,
Andrew Young, told a group of
Jamaican students: "Some of
us are still kind of amazed that
we're now representing the gov-
ernment when a few years ago
we were considered anti-govern-
ment."

It was a statement that applied
not only to Mr. Young, the most
outspoken and controversial
member of President Carter's
foreign-policy team, but to sev-
eral of the persons accompanying
him on his whirlwind trip to
dramatize the administration's
new policy of priority attention
for the Caribbean.

Most of Mr. Young's backup
team are the sort of young pro-
fessionals—officials of the State
Department, the National Secu-
rity Council and the Agency for
International Development—who
traditionally go along to provide
a traveling diplomat with the
facts and figures of foreign-
policy expertise. But at least
four are among the most unlikely
diplomats ever to hit the road on
behalf of the U.S. government.

They include Sam Brown, a
leader of the 1960s anti-war
movement who now heads the
Peace Corps, and Brady Tyson,
who earlier this year apologized
to an international human-rights
conference in Geneva for past
U.S. actions in Chile—a move
that brought him both headlines
and a nasty reputation from Mr.
Carter.

Cooks and Shelton
Then there's Stoney Cooks, who
has moved from dodging sheriffs
in the U.S. South to carrying a
briefcase crammed with top-
secret documents, and Sally
Shelton, a young woman who has
just been tabbed as one of the
top planners and executives of
U.S. Latin American policy.

Of them all, the best-known is
Mr. Brown, whose role in mobil-
izing student opinion against the
Vietnam war helped produce the
most turbulent chapter of recent
U.S. history. He is also the most
ideological of the group—a self-
proclaimed radical who looks back
nostalgically on his activist days
and wonders about how to
best bring the same spirit to bear
on what he regards as the many
ills that still linger in U.S.
society.

Although he still refuses to
wear a necktie, Mr. Brown has

Many Were Protest Leaders of 1960s

taken to working within the
system in recent years. In 1974,
he was elected state treasurer of
Colorado and, early this year, he
accepted Mr. Carter's invitation
to become head of Action, the
umbrella organization for federal
volunteer groups including the
Peace Corps.

Almost matching Mr. Brown in
ideological intensity is Mr. Tyson,
49, a political adviser to Mr.
Young who was largely unknown
before the controversy touched
off by his apology for alleged
U.S. attempts to "destabilize" the
government of the late Chilean
President Salvador Allende, a
Marxist in the early 1970s.

Activist Record
That caused a lot of conser-
vative commentators and con-
gressmen to look up Mr. Tyson's
record. What they found led
several of them to charge that
Mr. Young is harboring some-
one akin to bomb-throwing anar-
chist within the U.S. Mission to
the United Nations.

"I'm here because I want to

be of service to Andy Young in
any way that I can," he says in
the nasal twang of his native
Texas. "I believe there's nothing
more important than human
rights and I think that Andy
Young, who learned all about how
to fight for human rights in the
U.S. civil-rights struggle, is the
man who can best transfer those
lessons to the struggle for human
rights in other countries."

Similarly devoted to Mr. Young
is the ambassador's longtime aide,
Stoney Cooks, whose casual style
masks the talents of an organizer
and fixer. Mr. Cooks, 34, is an-
other veteran of the civil-rights
movement, who originally went
South as a volunteer in 1965 after
dropping out of college.

He stayed to become a key
operative of Mr. Young, Hosea
Williams and other leaders of the
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference.

In many respects, the real odd-
man-out of Mr. Young's Carib-
bean team is a woman: Sally
Shelton, whose youth and good

looks invariably cause people to
look twice when she is introduc-
ed as a newly appointed deput-
assistant secretary of state for
Latin American affairs.

Miss Shelton, 32, finds that a
matter for both annoyance and
concern. She says headily that
her appearance should be irrele-
vant to any consideration of how
she can do her job and she
worries about whether her age
and sex will be an obstacle in
getting the men who dominate
the State Department to take her
seriously.

"If I were a 22-year-old man,
nobody would be paying any
special attention to me," she
says. "They'd be measuring me
on the basis of what I am and
what I've done."

That includes studies in inter-
national relations at universities
ranging from Texas and Missouri
to France and Italy, fluency in
Spanish, French and Italian and
a period of teaching political
science in Mexican universities.

Young Criticizes Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti.
Aug. 15 (UPI).—Mr. Young today
urged Haiti to stop "imprisoning
the voices of freedom and treat-
ing them with brutality."

At a news conference at the
U.S. Embassy residence before
his "champagne toast" with
President-for-life Jean-Claude
Duralier, Mr. Young made it
clear that human rights is the
principal concern of the Carter
administration in Haiti.

U.S. Scientists May Have Key To Pain-Killers

EAST LANSING, Mich., Aug.
15 (UPI).—Three pharmaceutical
company scientists said that they
may have found the key to learn-
ing how pain-killing drugs work.

The researchers for the Upjohn
Co. said that a study of four
particularly effective pain-killers
indicates that the drugs, although
chemically different, have similar
molecular shapes.

The drugs, including aspirin,
are used every day by doctors,
but neither doctors nor drug
makers have ever understood
exactly how or why they work.

David Duchamp, Edward Olson
and Constance Chidester present-
ed their findings last week to the
annual meeting of the American
Crystallographic Association at
Michigan State University.

The findings support an estab-
lished theory that the molecules
of pain compounds have a com-
mon shape, a shape which makes
them fit easily into a receptor
on certain nerve cells, setting off
a chemical process that halts the
nerve activity that makes a per-
son feel pain.

Mexico Crash Kills 21

CELAYA, Mexico, Aug. 15
(UPI).—A tractor-trailer collided
with a bus last night, killing 21
persons.

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First Aid for Foreign Aid

A new look at the country's foreign aid program is needed if Americans are to be persuaded to increase the amounts they contribute to the impoverished peoples of the world. This country now spends on foreign aid only half the proportion of its wealth that it did 15 years ago—and only one-eighth the proportion spent during the Marshall Plan years. Jimmy Carter caught the weary mood of the nation in his campaign last year when he spoke against "taxing the poor in the rich countries to help the rich in the poor countries"—but how do we help the poor in poor countries?

The industrial nations have given more than \$125 billion to Third World countries since 1960, raising growth rates in many places by impressive amounts but not improving the standard of living of the poorer half of their growing populations. The aid benefits are not trickling down, as John Gulligan, the new American aid director, has observed. In particular, they are not sufficiently increasing food output and creating more jobs. The governments of poor nations often still clamor for big industrial projects, dams, harbors and superhighways that largely bypass the most urgent problems faced by nearly every developing country—low productivity on farms and massive underemployment in the countryside, where the vast majority of people live.

So one of the first questions on the aid agenda should be how the United States can best target its own efforts. Should it continue to scatter its direct or bilateral development assistance, \$1.4 billion a year now, among 90 countries—with only a handful getting more than \$50 million? Senators Humphrey, Magnuson and Packwood propose instead gradually to concentrate funds on those poor countries that best meet five criteria of self-help: increased productivity by small labor-intensive farms, more equitable distributions of income and reductions in infant mortality, population growth and unemployment.

Even with such a focus, however, the means toward the desired ends are not always ob-

vious. Take population growth. Recent studies suggest that programs giving high priority to land reform, greater food production and improved rural nutrition have been more effective than birth control in reducing family size. Better nutrition dramatically reduces infant mortality and, paradoxically, population growth as well. Farm parents who can realistically expect their first two or three children to survive turn away from having seven or eight as insurance.

Another question is how much of our aid should be given directly and how much should be channeled through international agencies, such as the World Bank? Robert McNamara, the bank's president, has spoken in favor of a shift of emphasis, away from the dramatic big projects and toward rural development programs. But the issue remains controversial among international aid officials. The big programs promise dramatic growth and tend to be easier to administer; their rates of return are more confidently assessed and they are favored by the developing nations. Washington could surely influence this debate if it makes clear that its long-term allocation of funds between bilateral and international aid will depend on the outcome.

Still another major question concerns the best use of food aid, which the recipients often employ to avoid difficult programs to boost their own production. To counter these tendencies, the money generated by sales of American crops should be used mainly to promote food production in recipient countries. Further, it seems advisable to shift more dollars from loans to grants. That would be preferable to outright cancellation as a way of reducing the growth of the Third World's staggering burden of debt. The temptations to overload an aid program with other foreign-policy objectives will have to be resisted. To do any good, aid must be perceptibly helpful to needy peoples. Unless it is, the disenchantment of the public and Congress will frustrate even the noblest designs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Extra-Sensible Perception

In the cyclical way of the world, we have been passing through a period of resurgent mysticism. Educated people ask each other what signs they were born under; witchcraft is discussed seriously on college campuses; occult bookshops flourish, and cults of all kinds contend with pornography for the sidewalks of our cities.

Alarmed at the trend, science is striking back. A group called the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal has launched a campaign to disprove occult bookshops, flower shops, and cults of all kinds. The committee objects specifically to programs that discuss such alleged phenomena as the Bermuda Triangle, UFOs and extrasensory perception as if they rivaled the theory of relativity, and were more relevant.

But in the effort to reverse the trend and to reestablish the worship of science, the committee goes too far too fast. The strategy, it seems to us, should not be to badger the media—or even the esoteric gurus and zodiac scholars. The first goal should be to

get the fakery out of the college catalogues; the second, to revive the rigorous training of all students in the scientific method. That method should be applied to aspects of parapsychology itself. Some of its contentions are neither beyond the possibility of hard investigation nor beneath the dignity of scientific interest.

The swing toward mysticism no doubt has its roots in the failure of science to produce a happier world. It is not the fault of science, of course, that wars are as vicious as ever, that poverty survives and that the quality of city life has declined. But if that is the best science can do, many feel, why not give astrologers and assorted wizards another go?

The new committee has the answer to that one. It is never safe to allow the unreasoning to take charge. If alchemy and horoscopes gain hold, then why not the mysteries of blood and race and the other irrationalities that have cursed our history? Science is not the be-all of existence, but its enemies can all too easily be the end-all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The India-China Dispute

The renewal of recriminations between India and China on the question of the Tibetan frontier is superficially due to recent remarks by Indian Prime Minister Desai to the effect that China has been illegally occupying Indian territory ever since the 1962 war between the two countries. But China is also openly disappointed by India's continued adherence to its friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, in spite of Desai's statement shortly after his election that the treaty was hard to reconcile with India's nonaligned status. A meeting between Desai and the Dalai Lama, though officially only to deal with refugee questions, has also been interpreted by Peking as an affront. Relations between India and China seem once again to be deadlocked.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A Fresh Start on Rhodesia

Many signs suggest that things are not well with the promised new Anglo-U.S. initiative on Rhodesia. Perhaps it is already time to start thinking about a fresh start. At present the strategy of British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance assumes, as its central axiom, that there can be no successful out-

come without the support and approval of the so-called Patriotic Front, the various guerrilla groups rather loosely controlled by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. This is of course anathema to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith... and unacceptable also to South Africa. Worse, it is causing deep resentment among the moderate black Rhodesian leaders, like Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Nkomo Sibhole. We urge Owen and Vance to think again. The goal remains clear—peaceful transition to majority rule... It has proved unhelpful to set up an artificial distinction between "internal" and "external" solutions for Rhodesia and then to reject the "internal"... To give primacy to the impatient apostles of violence could only too easily put that goal beyond attainment. Better by far to re-start with the internal groups—who on any analysis contain many more seekers for peace.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

'Son of Sam'

A new U.S. law is designed to make sure that any money made by "Son of Sam," the accused New York killer, from selling his story to the media should go to his victims or their relatives. This is an excellent idea and a sound principle.

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

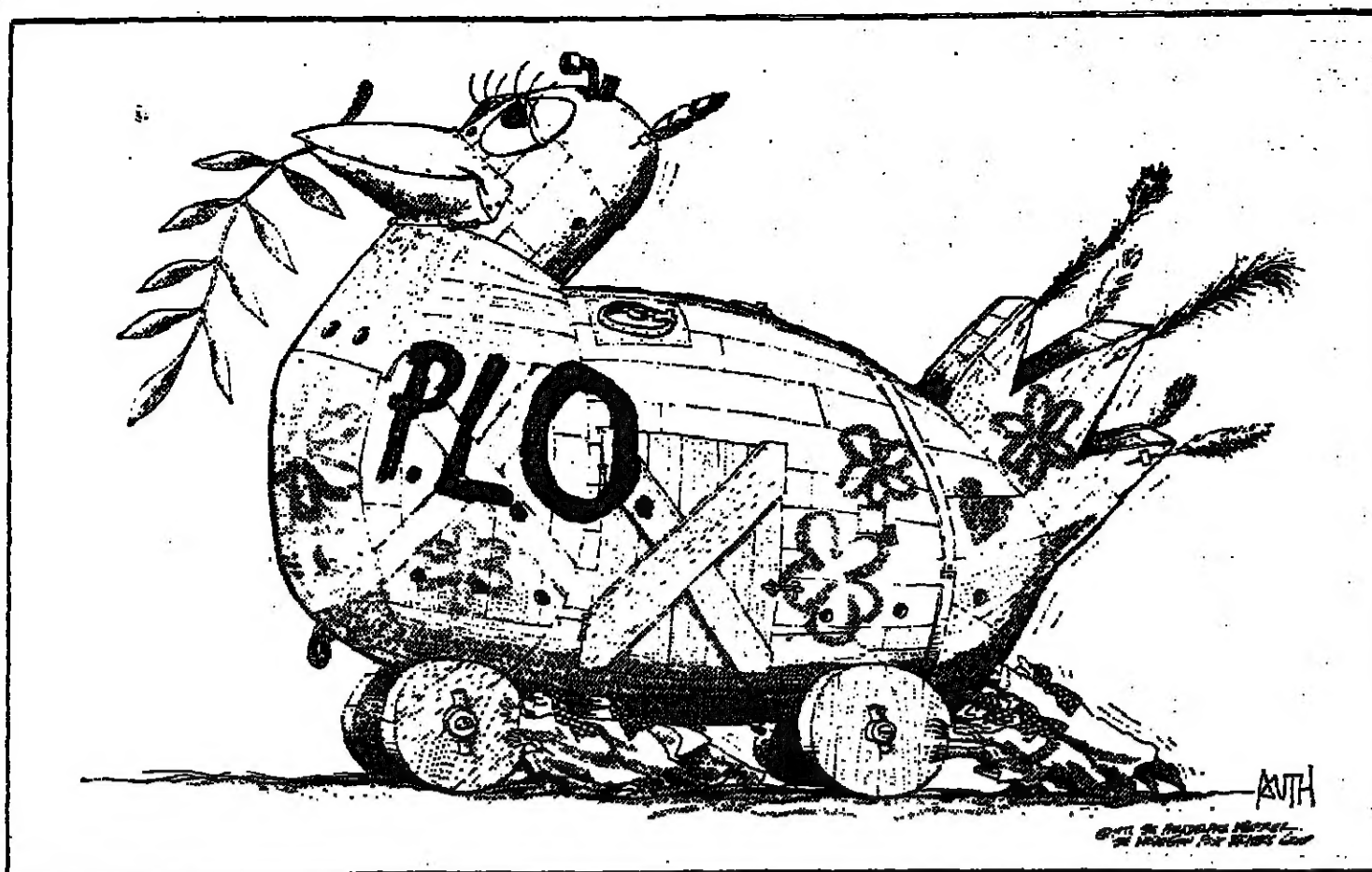
August 16, 1902

DUESSELDORF—The German Emperor arrived here yesterday to visit the exhibition, and was received at the railway station by the chief officials. The Kaiser thanked the authorities for their desire to name a new park after him, and expressed in the name of the Emperor, Her Majesty's regret that an injury to her foot had prevented her from accompanying him on his visit to the fair.

Fifty Years Ago

August 16, 1927

LOS ANGELES—America today is producing the moving pictures with the greatest international appeal," said Frederick L. Herron, manager of the foreign department of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. "To make international pictures you must have international stars and no other country has the likes of Rudolf Valentino, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin."



Economic Colonialism in the Soviet Union

By Alexander Yanov

LONDON—The Kremlin apparently believes that détente and the stream of technology flowing from it will solve the Soviet Union's economic difficulties. Some of President Carter's advisers seem to accept the same proposition. The proposition, however, is faulty.

The Soviet economy is built on the pattern of a colonial empire. It has its "metropole" (mother country) or military-industrial complex, and its "colonies" or light and heavy industries. The metropole exploits the colonies by soaking up badly needed capital, thereby depriving the colonies of vital resources. For example, the Soviet Union has had for decades a deficit of raw materials. The metropole has first call on these resources to the detriment of the colonies.

But there is another reason for the economy's poor performance: the overabundance of labor in the colonial enterprise—the necessity of keeping three workers where one could do the job. The result is latent unemployment of gigantic proportions.

Welfare

The colonial economy turns out to be a welfare economy—an economy that employs more people than are needed to do the job. Unlike in the West, welfare is not separated from production. Leonid I. Brezhnev's team is paralyzed by the fear that this latent unemployment will become open unemployment many times larger than that in the West and that tens of millions of people inevitably will be thrown out on the streets, with resulting social upheaval.

The Kremlin, then, lives and maneuvers between the power of the military-industrial complex and the fear of mass unemployment. It is too weak to break the dictatorship of the military-industrial complex, and incapable of creating millions of new jobs for the potentially unemployed. This is why the Russians turned to Western technology as a panacea—one not requiring fatal decisions.

This strategy is destined to fail because the Soviet welfare economy is incapable of assimilating Western technology. The Soviet manager, unlike his Western counterpart, cannot adjust his labor force to changes in the level of advanced technology as it becomes available. "Welfare production" deprives the Soviet manager of a stimulus, and even a taste, for modernization. The Soviet Union believes there is a remedy: the erection of new enterprises built on foreign designs and completely equipped with foreign technology—for example, the gigantic Fiat plant on the Volga and the Kamas truck factory on the Kama River. Thus, in the backward colonial economy there appear super-modernized giants.

Paradox

And here is the main paradox of Western technology in the "Eastern" economy: It turns out that these new artificial creatures, alien to the spirit of traditional socialist economy, just like a military-industrial complex, function at the expense of the remaining colonial empire. They can operate only by exploiting the "colonies" with a cruelty that the former metropolises did not permit themselves toward their former colonies.

Thus, the acquisition of Western technology in practice leads only to more pressure by the parasites—"metropolises" on the welfare economy and hastens its decline. In other words, acquiring Western technology does not resolve the contradictions of the Soviet economy but deepens

them; it does not ease, but aggravates, the permanent economic crises of the Soviet system; it does not raise, but lowers, the Soviet people's living standards. This is why Mr. Brezhnev's détente does not promise an easy life for his successors. But Mr. Brezhnev is not forever. He will soon be 71. His successors will not have the relatively easy choices he has faced. Their destiny will depend on more painful alternatives: either immediately and radically reconstructing the econ-

omy, destroying its welfare foundations and "colonial" structure, or doing away with détente and erecting a new Iron Curtain, returning to Stalinist terror to run the economy.

This is why it is unwise to count on a Brezhnev-type regime forever, and unwise, in the long run, to think that Western technology will somehow make the Soviet Union dependent on the United States.

A prudent Western strategy would seek to develop conditions

that would make the Stalinist alternative less attractive to the Kremlin than reconstruction.

Alexander Yanov, a recent emigrant from the Soviet Union, was a Fellow of the Kennan Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, in Washington. He is author of "Détente after Brezhnev." This article was translated from the Russian by Walter C. Clemens and appeared in The New York Times.

Probing the Mind of the North

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—The summer of 1977 will be remembered for one of those moments of jarring self-revelation that come to a people from time to time. The New York blackout, and the looking that accompanied it, were memorably disturbing events. But for one who read about them at a distance, while on vacation, the revealing thing was the reaction.

"Animals" was the most quoted word used by New Yorkers to describe the looters. Others included "rabble," "parasites," "plunderers."

The message conveyed by those epithets was not subtle. "Everyone understood that they were about race. The looting took place mainly in ghetto neighborhoods, and most of those arrested were black. What so many of the published comments plainly meant was: Blacks as a group are not like us; they are inferior; they are animals."

Some citizens who wrote letters to The New York Times left little to the imagination by way of racist feeling. One said: "If the blacks do not shape up they can go back to the South." Another wrote: "Looters are born, not made."

How easily people forget. Not so long ago Irish immigrants to America were denounced as shiftless, Italians and Slavs as racially

inferior. In a moving book that will come out next month, "No Laughing Matter: The Autobiography of a WASP," Margaret Haley recalls the time that her opposition to Sen. Joe McCarthy brought a telephone call asking, "Why I didn't go back to the synagogues where I came from."

George Will, a columnist ordinarily notable for his sensitivity and sophistication, drew from the blackout looting the proposition that "the United States has within its urban population many people who lack the economic abilities and character traits necessary for life in a free and lawful society." Did Will offer a similar generalization about Canadians when a police strike in Montreal in 1969 brought widespread looting, robbery and riots?

Of course it is true that there are bad citizens in this country. But they are not limited to New York, or to urban areas, or to the poor. If there is anything that the terrible recent history of mankind should have taught us, it is the danger of generalized statements suggesting the culpability of particular classes or groups.

A widespread comment in the New York situation has been that the poor in the ghettos are

a fearless lot. "They give nothing and expect everything," one letter-writer put it. They should work hard and get ahead as our immigrant grandfathers did.

A century ago, Charles Dickens saw the facile cruelty of the rich protesting wonder that the desperate poor did not follow their example. "They are improvident," a character in "Hard Times" says of the textile workers living in hovels and barely able to feed themselves.

Our immigrant grandfathers, hard as their situation was, were not usually short of jobs. They had been attracted to America by the very demand for workers. They did not know the soul-debilitating situation of 40 or 60 per cent unemployment in a community—86 per cent among black teenagers in New York City, according to a recent federal study. Nor is there reason apart from bigotry to think that the urban poor like being unemployed. Every time a few jobs come up for some federal program, hundreds and thousands of people line up for them.

The inescapable fact is that Western industrial societies in the last quarter of the 20th century face a debilitating new phenomenon: prolonged mass unemployment in times of high production and widespread prosperity. The result in America especially, is a growing contrast between rich and poor. Those who speak of looters as "animals" should try to imagine what it is like to live in poverty in a society that, perhaps more than any other in history, exalts material wealth and consumption.

Not Excused

To say these things is not to excuse the looting in New York. It is not to underestimate the fear and outrage that any of us ought to feel in the presence of lawlessness. It is not to pretend that any economic or social program known to us now can solve the problems.

It is, rather, to say that hatred is not likely to advance the cause of law or the safety of the middle-class majority. Those who can build walls and arm ourselves with guns and shoot suspected lawbreakers on sight. But we shall not find social peace.

Least of all is bigotry likely to produce peace. It is honest to recognize that blacks in our major cities have special disabilities, the explicable result of a history of slavery and segregation and discrimination. But contempt is no answer. The North will have to learn what the American South did in our lifetime: that bringing the excluded minority into our society is right for reasons not of altruism but of self-interest.

Perils of Growth

Re Aug. 3 editorial "The Nuclear Environment."

Your concluding remarks tacitly praise limitless growth and, indeed, claim that it is essential that man have ever increasing supplies of energy for it. Where do we stop? Is more growth good for us, and for that matter, possible much longer? What is a "reasonable degree of safety" for an unreasonable poison radiation, which is invisible and very difficult to detect, whose deadly qualities often last for thousands of years, and whose damage only appears decades after exposure? We hear so much about the "chances" of accidents. What were the chances that New York would black out a second time? And a third?

ROGER POOTE

Basel, Switzerland.

Turned Off on N.Y.

I was looking forward to returning to New York City after several years in Europe. But, paralyzing blackouts accompanied by millions of dollars worth of pilfering, a certain psychopath named "Son of Sam," and senseless muggings for pennies did not exactly make me pine for times gone. And now the bombings, what do all these victims, who happen to work in the largest New York buildings, have to do with a Puerto Rican liberation group?

I refuse to become one of the millions living in a padlocked cloister, nor will I carry "enough" money to pay off de-ranged muggers.

NICOLE BERGLAS

Luxembourg.

Funny Stories

I am almost surprised that your Aug. 1 issue was not banned from sale in the United Kingdom. But, even though I am a Anglophile of long standing I had to laugh (along with a lot of Russians and East Germans, no doubt) at three stories in your issue.

On Page 4, there was a story, "British Tank Includes Soviet-Made Parts." On Page 5 was a story "U.K. Shipped Secret Sonar Gear Aboard East German Freighter," and on Page 14 you

Reflections On Plight Nonsmokers

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—"Smoking, or smoking?"

"I don't smoke. But I care if you put me in the smoking section."

So far as I know there is a key the attendant can use that asks the computer to the passenger's priority in this way. You are traveling and as usual overflowing briefcases full of work under would be very useful if it next to you were unoccupied, could sharp your papers over it. But by saying you are a smoker, you may find that are traveling with a deleg non-smokers on an air purif pilgrimage, and that you wedged between two of while up ahead in the section there are seats to try to communicate this busy lady at the counter difficult. It is easier to men and women of civil rations on smoking, emphysema, pollution, Vietnam, whate

Strong Feeling

There is no question if anti-smokers are feeling fledgling strength. I have been aware of the high co of the truly dedicated non my father having been a feelings on the subject wa strong. He grew up in of Lucy Page Gaston. T the lady who ran for p of the United States s of the Anti-Cigarette Le America. She discovered tarettes had a thing call "Puffball" is so described as a "colorless volatile, only compound fo distilling bran and the sulphuric acid."

That certainly sounds! Miss Gaston believed i critically bad, "50 times sonous as ordinary alcoh Gaston spent most of trying to extract out of young boys a subterfuge Clean Life Pledge, and ried Clean Life buttons t the conscripts. "A boy i stickier for honor," s "Once he has signed or he would cut off his har he would break it."

We all know that Miss crusade was unsuccessful. Indeed it is well know worse things than furti been found in cigaret co, including carcinogeni still smoking increases. drive against smoking is headed these days by th Lucy Page Gaston, who that you will die a horri if you smoke cigarettes, will destroy your red c rob the body of its vit the mind of its kennees the nerves, dim the ric the memory, weaken power, and ruin the p success. The only effect against the smokers is ti lobby of those who are by the smell of cigaret smoke and demand from it.

Inevitably, one has the most demanding r a lobby. Either there i to be protected from smoke or there isn't. who doesn't smoke bu much care whether oit increasingly a social i the man who asked wants to drink, repli thing." It is better to meringue glacée sour, "anything." And as, int one is asked whether o or does not, in the al the movie houses, in casual restaurant, yo be emphatic. If you, an travel about with you smoking, the rule is at the predominant male governing the gender languages: You head smokers' area. But th it becomes unfair, bec people do not mind, a mind greatly. I have i of its happening, but not be surprising to : the law acknowledges a of smandering incompa spouse who complains court that his partne cigarettes.

Is there a moral? this? For heaven's s the government out of Let the airlines, the r the steamships, the l panies handle the prob will devise flexible p oblige those who dema tion from cigarette smc those for whom pro mere velicity. The sal the state should exten those airless public : which air is necessa pressed, like subway lunar modules.

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Senior Editorial Writer

Anniversary of Independence

Releases 17 Dissidents, Others in Korean Jails

Aug. 15 (NYT).—President Chun Doo-hwan released 17 dissidents from political jails but kept most of the known critics of his government in prison.

Among those released were the 23d year today of South Korean rule in 1948. It is the second such release in political prisoners since 1948.

Those freed were five clergymen who had been imprisoned for criticizing President Park in sermons, were intellectuals, in-

cluding a university student who had been serving a long term for aiding attempts to overthrow the government through street demonstrations in 1974.

12 Intellectuals

Most of those released early this morning were violators of the 1975 emergency decree, banning criticism of the President, the government and the Constitution.

Since 1972, when President Park declared martial law and revised the Constitution to give him almost unlimited power, his government has come under constant attack from the country's church leaders.

The opposition party as well as the dissidents have called for revision of the Constitution, to restore the system of direct popular election of the President.

Those ignored in today's clemency action and still held in prison include Kim Dae Jung, who ran against President Park in the 1971 election. Mr. Kim collected 46 per cent of the votes. He was kidnapped in Tokyo in 1973 after campaigning against the government overseas.

He and six other Catholic and Protestant clergymen are serving 3 1/2 years to 5 years for signing a manifesto last year asking President Park to resign from office.

Dissident sources said that their continued incarceration was due to their refusal to sign statements admitting their guilt and promising to stay quiet, once released.

In a news conference last week, President Park said prisoners who did not "clearly" repent their crimes would not be freed.

Prisoner Riot, Arson Reported In Eastern Spain

MADRID, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Prisoners rioted today in the penitentiary of Teruel and set fire to the building, the news agency Europa Press reported.

The agency said that six prisoners had been hospitalized.

It said the prison was surrounded by police and paramilitary civil guards.

Europa Press said the riot was started by 53 prisoners who were transferred to Teruel in eastern Spain last month, after a riot by 800 prisoners in Madrid's provincial penitentiary.

The agency said Teruel Prison also held 54 political prisoners, but added that at least some of them had refused to join the riot.

Cola Sends 'y' to India

Aug. 15 (NYT).—The Coca-Cola Co. of the United States has assigned a team to come to New Delhi and a way out of the Indian government's insistence that the Coca-Cola concern transfer to an Indian

Young president of the Coca-Cola Co. of the United States, who arrived from Nairobi for talks with the Indian official.

"We don't think that we can shut out. We are officially told that transfer our know-

Fernandes, India's minister, said in Parliament Monday that Coca-Cola should be allowed to operate in India. He said the company transferred its ownership to its Indian subsidiary should be converted to an Indian majority share company.

Mr. Young said Coca-Cola had already agreed to demand for conversion subsidiary, the Export Corp., into an Indian company.

Said to Thwart Attack on Cuba

Aug. 15 (AP).—U.S. thwarted plans of Cuban exiles to raid their island today, seizing a tank and anti-tank weapons, a federal official said.

State agents seized a tank and anti-tank weapons, a federal official said.

State agents seized a tank and anti-tank weapons, a federal official said.



LUNCHEON MEETING—Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger talks with President Carter in the Oval Office at the White House yesterday. The two met for lunch and a discussion of the President's foreign policy. Mr. Kissinger said later that he probably would support the new canal agreement reached last week by the United States and Panama.

Australia Acts to Lift Ban On Uranium Mining, Export

CANBERRA, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The Australian government has decided to allow the mining and export of the country's huge uranium reserves after a four-year ban, government officials reported today.

It will establish a uranium advisory council to monitor and coordinate the uranium industry, they said. Final details were being worked out by the Cabinet today.

Australia has an estimated 20 per cent of the Western world's known reserves of the nuclear fuel.

The government's decision follows a yearlong environmental study on the impact and consequences of mining in the sparsely populated Northern Territory where the bulk of Australia's uranium is located.

One Mine Operated

All mining, except for a small quantity at the Mary Kathleen Mine in northwest Queensland, has been banned for the last four years pending the inquiry.

Small quantities of uranium were exported during that period to fulfill contracts concluded before the ban came into force.

A report on the environmental impact of each mining development will be completed before work is allowed to start.

Government officials said this could delay the exploitation of the country's largest known deposits at Jabiruka in the Northern Territory.

These are expected to finally yield at least 207,000 tons of uranium according to the Pancontinental Mining Co., which owns the site.

The Northern Territory deposits have an estimated value of more than \$33 billion. Deputy Prime Minister Doug Anthony has said the uranium "in terms of energy is equivalent to the oil of Saudi Arabia."

Japan A-Accord Announced

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Britain and France have reached agreement with Japan on reprocessing Japanese spent nuclear fuel for nine years starting in 1982, subject to government approval, a Japanese negotiator said today.

The remaining minor details, including wording, of the contract were cleared in tripartite talks in Paris late last month, according to Takeo Matsunaga, who led the Japanese mission in Paris.

He said he hoped the three governments would approve the contract as early as possible.

Written to Girl Friend in 1971-73

Letters of 'Sam' Suspect Disclose Obsessions

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Drugs and a decision not to carry a gun in the Army turned David Berkowitz from an untold youth to a militant down according to letters Mr. Berkowitz wrote to a girl friend.

The letters, which were published in the New York Daily News today, show the deterioration of a youth who wanted to be a fireman, into a man accused of being the killer, "Son of Sam."

Written to a high school sweetheart, Iris Gerhardt, from various army posts between 1971 and 1973, the letters show Mr. Berkowitz as a man obsessed by dope, Jesus, guns and bad dreams.

"I must truly admit to myself that unless I don't manage somehow to find a way to temporarily escape this lousy life, I will become really insane," he wrote at one point.

"Distorted Mind"

"So it really doesn't hurt to escape (on drugs) once and a while or often, to straighten out my distorted messed up mind."

The letters were provided to the News by Mrs. Iris, now Mrs. Cary Klausner, who lives in a Midwestern suburb.

Society, he wrote, was a put on. The arms race unnecessary.

And his officers "were dogs." That attitude got him in trouble with the Army in Korea. He wrote that he was being court-martialed because of a confrontation in the chow line with a superior officer who, he said, asked: "Private, where is your gun?"

"I said I didn't bring it to the field, and I refuse to bring it to the field," he wrote. "Well all hell broke out after that. They just can't tell me when to carry a gun. I explained it to them but it didn't do much good."

Army records do not indicate if Mr. Berkowitz was ever court-

N.Y. Jury Indicts 'Sam' Defendant On Four Charges

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP).—A grand jury indicted David Berkowitz today on charges of murder, attempted murder, felonious assault and criminal possession of a weapon in the "Son of Sam" killings.

Mr. Berkowitz, 24, was to be arraigned tomorrow. He is being examined by psychiatrists to determine if he is fit to stand trial.

He was indicted for the July 31 slaying of Stacy Moskowitz, 20, and the wounding of her date, Robert Violante, 20. They were the last victims of attacks that left six young persons dead and seven wounded.

Police were seeking a man who accompanied Mr. Berkowitz to a hotel and who reportedly resembled an early sketch of the killer. Mr. Berkowitz reportedly was seen last Wednesday with the man. That night, police arrested Mr. Berkowitz.

martialized since certain information is protected by the Federal Privacy Act.

But he wrote that he had talked to an Army chaplain afterward. "He's with me all the way. He never carried a gun in his life. He is truly a man of God, and so am I and he knows it."

Despite his aversion to war, Mr. Berkowitz seemed obsessed with guns. He wrote to Iris: "I haven't changed much except lost 23 pounds. Better not get me mad because I'm good with a gun. Don't make me use it on you."

"They taught me how to fight," he wrote ominously in another letter. "They taught me about

many weapons, demolition, riot control, and self-defense. All of these courses will come in handy one day. I plan to use them, and it's not going to be the way theifers want me to use them."

Feeling that he was fighting a losing battle with the world, he said he often got the urge to escape.

"Lately I found that I have been escaping quite often and I got in quite a mess. The weird thing is I sometimes like the mess I'm in."

Nyerere Praises U.S. on Rhodesia

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere praised the Carter administration today for its position on Rhodesia but expressed disappointment with Britain's position.

Mr. Nyerere, who returned yesterday from the United States, said that he found "genuineness, determination and a sense of urgency" about the Rhodesian problem in Washington.

He said that after a stopover in London to meet with British Foreign Secretary David Owen, "I left London a little confused and I felt there is no similar sense of understanding and urgency." The United States and Britain have completed a plan that would end minority white rule in Rhodesia.

Corsica Blasts Enter 2d Week

AJACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—A wave of bomb attacks on Corsica entered its second week today, amid signs of a backlash against separatist movements on this French-ruled island.

Two explosions today followed a week of bombings for which the extremist Corsican National Liberation Front has claimed responsibility.

Bombs were strewn on roads leading to a weekend fair of the moderate Autonomist Union of Corsican People and about 30 cars draped with the French flag paraded in Ajaccio in support of continued French rule.

Surveys in 2 Nations Reveal Ignorance of Public Affairs

British Youth Perplexed on IRA W. Germans Stumped on Hitler

LONDON, Aug. 15 (NYT).—The political ignorance of Britain's 15 and 16-year-olds is "truly appalling," Prof. Bernard Crick said in a preface to a study published last week. For example, replies to questionnaires indicated that 44 per cent of the youngsters believe that the Irish Republican Army is a Protestant organization and that one in four associates the policy of nationalization of industry with the Conservative rather than with the Labor party.

Mr. Crick is professor of politics at Birkbeck College, London University. He said that the survey, which was made by the Hansard Society, showed that "we have been taking for granted in this country a level of political knowledge and competence among ordinary people which no longer exists, if ever it did."

Questionnaires were completed by 4,027 youngsters. Only 41 per cent believed that the most important function of Parliament was to make laws. Other choices included "tries to control government" (18 per cent) and "tells people what government is doing" (19 per cent). Asked whether "a general election must be held every four years" was a true or false statement, 64 per cent chose "true." In fact, a general election must be held every five years.

A majority of the youngsters could name most of the members of the European Common Market, although 22 per cent of them erroneously included Switzerland and 6 per cent thought the United States was a member.

BONN, Aug. 15 (AP).—Nearly 40 per cent of West Germans 18 to 24 years of age know little or nothing about Adolf Hitler and a few have the idea the Nazi dictator was a Communist, the magazine Der Spiegel reports.

The magazine reported that it commissioned the Bielefeld Institute to survey young West Germans in the wake of a series of books, records and films about Hitler which have appeared in West Germany.

According to the magazine, 53 per cent of those surveyed said they knew a moderate amount about Hitler, while 35 per cent said they knew very little and 4 per cent knew almost nothing.

The survey found that 56 per cent had strong negative feelings about Hitler, while 8 per cent gave the Nazi leader a positive vote.

Der Spiegel said a survey by Dieter Bossmann, a high school teacher in Kiel, of some 3,000 West German schoolchildren also revealed widespread ignorance of the Hitler era.

Mr. Bossmann, whose findings are in a book to be published later this year, was quoted as saying that some youths thought Hitler was a Communist, while others described him variously as an Italian, a sex fiend who raped his mistress nightly or a friend of Konrad Adenauer, West Germany's first postwar chancellor and an ardent anti-Nazi.

Mr. Bossmann called the students' "ignorance of their past" a "sheer catastrophe."

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Amsterdam	6:05 p.m.	Pittsburgh	9:57 p.m.
(KLM)		Cleveland	9:14 p.m.
Oslo	2:25 p.m.	Detroit	10:25 p.m.
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AIR FRANCE



Colorful bouquets offer a symphony of springtime in the new skirts designed by Knapp. Flounced or pleated, they are coordinated with soft, flowing blouses cut from the same Knappian fabric as the skirt or blouse. Spring has arrived with these lively, colorful styles by Knapp.

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She Symbolizes Young Left in Spain

By Mary Peirson Kennedy

MADRID (IHT).—The Spanish press often refers to her as a militant revolutionary, completely dedicated to her husband's cause. But Carmen Romero Gonzalez, 30, wife of Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, 35, does not like this description.

"I was a Socialist before I met Felipe and my political ideas were not given to me by him. I seriously considered the Communist party in my university days but came to the conclusion that there were too many things in Communist ideology that I didn't like, especially its scant interest in human rights."

Nearly 6 feet tall, with brown eyes and brown hair, willowy and feminine, Mrs. Gonzalez is no stereotypical. But she and her husband are a symbol of the new young leftist politics of Spain. The PSOE (Spanish Workers party) won 28 per cent of the vote in the first free elections in Spain in 40 years, making it the top opposition party to the winners of the election—Premier Adolfo Suarez and his coalition of Centrists.

Asked if her life had changed since the elections (her husband was also elected deputy from Seville), she said, "Not really.

Perhaps I see Felipe a bit more, but I am used to not seeing him. I have never known it any other way in our marriage."

Born in the Andalusian city of Seville, she grew up in a Franco household (her father is an army doctor) far removed from the workers' quarters in Seville where her husband was brought up. She and Gonzalez knew each other at the University of Seville, where he was studying law and she was preparing for a teaching career.

"Felipe was never involved in student politics as I was, he was always much more concerned with the cause of the workers. One of the things that attracted me to him was that he was unlike most university friends I had... He wasn't a *hijo de puta* (little boy). He came to class many mornings smelling of the cows that he had had to deliver to the slaughterhouse for his father before school."

They decided to marry in 1968. There was fierce opposition from her family. "Their aspirations for me simply were not mine, but all is calm now except that we never discuss politics or religion." The couple has two children, David, 3, and Pablo, 5.

Spain in the late 1960s (for that matter until Generalissimo Francisco Franco died in November, 1975) was not a healthy place for opposition politics and especially anything leftist. Arrests were frequent and, although Mrs. Gonzalez was never arrested, Mr. Gonzalez was—four or five times. The last time he received a sentence of eight years for admitting membership in the then-illegal Spanish Workers party. He never served the sentence, however, as Franco had died and the new government was not anxious to enforce that law. Now the law has been abolished and the charges have been dropped. "So that no longer hangs over us," Mrs. Gonzalez said.

In Madrid They have been in Madrid one year. "I don't like it here too much; I prefer small provincial capitals. Life is easier. We are not here to go to

theaters, art galleries and that sort of thing. Ours is a life of social and political work, and here we are constantly in the streets in traffic jams. It takes more time to get things done." Unlike in the Franco days when the government almost closed down in the summer and went north to San Sebastian, the Cortes (parliament) is now in session.

Mrs. Gonzalez, a member of the PLM, the Frente de Liberación de la Mujer (Women's Liberation Front), puts in a lot of time working on improving the status of Spanish women. "There is much to overcome here, traditional conservative ways which treat a woman as a minor. Here a married woman cannot buy property without her husband's permission. But the list is much longer and underlying it all is the Spanish machismo. The parties of the left traditionally strike for more women's rights, but you have to watch all of them. Their (males') unconscious attitudes about women crop up all the time."

"Drastic educational reform is a must in Spain. Until now it has all been in the hands of the state and the church and they haven't done a very good job." Mrs. Gonzalez was in the front lines this year of a teachers' strike that lasted weeks and still didn't solve the basic problem of tenure. An English teacher in the workers' section of Madrid, Carabanchel, she is, as are hundreds of her fellow teachers, out of work. Teachers who have not passed their oppositions (the equivalent of a teachers' certificate in some U.S. states) are automatically fired at the end of each June and do not learn until the following September if they have work for the scholastic year.

"The exam itself is not hard, but since they want to keep down the number of teachers with tenure they automatically flunk a certain percentage each year. It is completely unjust."

Asked about sexual education, which is forbidden now, she said, "It is the parents who need the sexual education first. We have generations influenced by the



Carmen Romero Gonzalez at a rally.

church, myself included, and the frustrations, the prejudices. I assure you, never completely go away. The sexual taboos of the Catholic Church are deeply instilled in Spanish society."

On marriage, she said, "First it should be de-institutionalized. Marriage and divorce should be civil matters, not church matters."

"And the contraception and abortion situation in Spain is abysmal. Statistics are inexact but it is estimated that there were over 300,000 abortions performed last year alone."

Illegal ones? "There are no legal abortions in Spain and these were performed in the most awful conditions, lacking even the most basic medical care. I have seen the results of several deaths resulting from these clandestine abortions."

"The laws have to be changed to allow for decent medical attention but at the same time not making it a free-for-all and chaotic. There is no legal way to buy contraceptives here; it's either under the counter or bringing them in from other countries. And abandoned children! God knows how many of these children there are. Spain is living in the 20th century with 18th-century laws."

She finds Premier Suarez "a

very clever and intelligent man, and a good survivor." (Suarez served in two posts in the Franco government, but dissociated his election campaign from other rightist parties.)

She believes there is still sentimentality in Spain for Franco and, although a change was needed, the Spaniards chose at the polls a democratic center platform that did not refute everything Franco had stood for. She thinks that perhaps in the municipal elections in October the Socialists might make an even better showing.

Since the elections there has been a guard at the Gonzalez apartment. She says that she has never received threatening phone calls, although her husband has received many. "He always says they only threaten him," she smiled, "but I'm not sure I believe him, for that is something he wouldn't tell me anyway."

When asked how she felt about the possibility, if the Spanish Workers party wins the next national election as some polls predict, of becoming the first lady of Spain, she shook her head. "It's not time to build castles in the air. It is more important what you do today than to think about what you might do tomorrow."

She finds Premier Suarez "a

'Permanent' Contact Lenses For the Few at the Moment

By Lynn Payer

BARCELONA (IHT).—The new best thing in contact lenses are the soft "permanent" or "extended-wear" lenses that the wearer leaves in day and night. The lenses have not yet been approved in the United States, but they are available in a number of European countries and Americans are reportedly coming to Europe to get them. But according to several participants at a recent contact lens meeting here, the European experience has not been uniformly positive.

They distinguish between "therapeutic" and "cosmetic" use of the lenses. One therapeutic use is as a bandage over the eye.

Elderly people who have undergone operations for cataracts have poor vision even with the thickest spectacles, and they usually have trouble handling ordinary contact lenses. Nigel P. Burnett-Hodg, a London ophthalmologist, says that with the continuous-wear lenses, "we can turn a very worried, morose, unhappy elderly patient into a very happy person."

The lenses can provide perhaps the only chance for normal vision to develop in infants who have had cataract operations. But there is a risk of complications, Dr. Max Dreifus, of Switzerland, who used the continuous-wear lenses in nearly 300 therapeutic cases, reported 17 serious complications requiring emergency care.

Cosmetic Cases While such risks may be acceptable in the therapeutic cases, they are less so in the cosmetic cases—people who do not wish to wear glasses and do not want to bother with putting in contact lenses daily.

"It is an irremediable tragedy if a patient with normal eyes loses his sight, partially or totally, because of the use of contact lenses," said Dr. Montague Ruben, director of the Department of Contact Lens and Prosthetics at Moorfields Eye Hospital in London.

He compared the continuous-wear lenses to the use of the oral contraceptive, noting that the risks must be weighed against the

benefits. He emphasized the consumer has a right to be informed of the risk. The minute of the risk has not been determined.

At Moorfields, doctors have about 150 severe complications the past two years and about minor complications a day.

Most could probably be averted with a careful doctor and a disciplined patient. But the real surveillance necessary to ensure safety would seem to be out advantages that the extended-wear lenses have over daily-wear type.

Dr. Ruben, for example, demands that patients be after 24 hours, then after days and again one month the first fitting. Then should be monthly appointment for cleaning and disinfection.

Runs Into Money He also says that lenses continuously must be disinfected, which can run money.

"There are patients, co-patients, who can do well continuous-wear—but they need 10 pairs of lenses a

The problem is that if patients who most want to tend to be those patients likely to do well with the

Dr. Hodg said, "When started fitting the contact wear lenses, it became clear that the idea was attractive people who could not wear lenses, and who were having difficulty with ordinary soft. It also attracted the new who imagined his eyes were too sensitive and who could bear to touch them—the difficult case."

At first, said Dr. Hodg, took on all comers, and first 50 cases he had a cent failure rate.

With careful selective failure rate could be halved, but he is not enough of the lenses to better statistical analysis said, "I am now very as to which patients recommend for permanent lenses."



Nubar Gulbenkian (right) and daughter (left) dedication of the wing he financed at Sunny

happenings." The Hotel Martine donates a pair of balloons for a four-day weekend. All items put up for sale are contributed, and no contribution is refused. Last year it raised more than \$40,000. Everything imaginable is on sale—books, vases, toys, chairs—frying pans and, every year, a pair of stockings with runs in them. People call Sunny Bank from as far away as London just to find out when the jumble sale is (the next one is at Easter, 1978) because it is like no other.

Old women bake and there are raffles with tin People line up at the get in. One year a former sailor lost six sets of clothes to the jumble sale were sold immediately same year a set of fair able art books was sold good price within minutes stockings with the runs little longer. Once the even a left shoe. As enough before the sale a one-legged man came bought it.

Gulbenkian, Sunny Bank Hospital and the IRS

By Jeffrey Robinson

CANNES (IHT).—Sunny Bank Hospital is where Nubar Gulbenkian died. One of the world's richest men, he could have afforded medical attention anywhere earth, but chose to live his last two years at Sunny Bank. He felt it was the only place in this part of the world where he would receive proper care. It is in fact the only English-staffed hospital in a region with thousands of British and American residents and hundreds of thousands of English-speaking tourists.

Opened in December, 1893, by the British community in Cannes, the idea was to have a clinic that could treat illnesses occurring in the families of residents for the season and visitors to the hotels. Today Sunny Bank is an always-open, 16-room hospital, staffed by an English matron and English trained nurses, and they refuse admittance to no one for lack of means. Patients pay what they can. Sunny Bank receives no money from any government and relies entirely on the generosity of the English, American and French communities. The

hospital accepts patients of all nationalities for medical, surgical and maternity cases and is, not surprisingly, in financial trouble.

Gulbenkian, for example, who could have left an endowment of several million dollars, chose instead to build a new wing onto the hospital. It has four rooms which Gulbenkian furnished. And while that does enable Sunny Bank to serve more patients, it doesn't help with the one major matter at hand—operating funds.

Matron Stubbs

Rosemary Stubbs is the matron. She has been associated with Sunny Bank since 1958, and is especially sensitive to the problem. "We call Sunny Bank an Anglo-American hospital. It is now the only hospital in France outside Paris that can supply English care. But costs keep rising and while we manage to keep expenses down to the absolute minimum, running the hospital becomes more and more difficult each year." She attends to patients, prepares meals, supervises the staff, refuses to take vacation and hasn't accepted a pay increase in seven years.

The hospital's fiscal problems are complex, but part of them, according to the hospital's chairman, a British admiral, Sir Laurence Durlacher, stem from the dear ears of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

"We're faced with a rather

upsetting situation. We're a completely charitable organization but donations to us by Americans are not considered tax-deductible by the IRS. Many Americans would be only too glad to help us out if the IRS would accept their gifts as legal deductions. Contributions to the American Hospital in Paris are deductible, but contributions to Sunny Bank are not. It's infuriating."

Needless to say, he's tried to do something about it. "I got in touch with a very well known New York law firm. Mr. Nixon's old law firm, in fact. I asked them to look into the situation for us. They finally answered that they could indeed get us tax-exempt status on contributions from foundations, but not from individuals. They included with their letter some very complicated forms, and an enormous bill that seemed totally out of touch with reality."

Legal Fees

Adm. Durlacher and other friends of Sunny Bank personally handled the legal fees. They also spent several weeks trying to understand and fill out a 31-page IRS form. It was a statement of income and wealth. They filed the form, although Sunny Bank is not liable to American taxes. That was in 1975. The IRS did not reply. Sunny Bank filed again last year. This time the

IRS did answer, sending a form letter noting that Sunny Bank had neglected to furnish its employer identification number. Adm. Durlacher explained in a letter to the IRS that Sunny Bank didn't have an employer identification number and didn't need one because Sunny Bank is not American. He asked in his letter, "What is the object of filing all these forms? Aren't we wasting your time and ours?"

No one at Sunny Bank has heard from the IRS since. And contributions from Americans are still not deductible.

"Our annual costs run about a third of a million dollars. Last year we admitted 168 patients, but not all were full-paying. A good percentage were not. After all, we have on the Riviera a large contingent of older pensioners who simply don't have the money to pay, yet who still want and need competent English care. Donations help, but the American IRS is keeping one of the doors shut. So we must resort to other means. We make an appeal every other year and this summer we had a fund-raising sale. It was the first one in many years. We don't know where to turn in our fight with the IRS and the bills keep piling up. We also, every other year, have a jumble sale," he said.

The Sunny Bank jumble sale is one of those Riviera "social

WAVERLEY ROOT: Why Isn't the World Ruled by Eskimos?

"ALICE B. Toklas," composer Virgil Thomson told the Paris Herald Tribune in 1962 (when Miss Toklas was 85), "eats only fresh fish and game. She is not interested in butchered animals." In the 18th century William Nelson wrote, "I have no delight in beefe and moutyn and such daily metes. I would oves have a partridge set before us, or sum other such." "No meat is pleasant in itself," opined Petronius. "It is adulterated in some way and made acceptable to the reluctant stomach."

These eminent personages appear to have disdained meat for gastronomic reasons. There are also those who eschew it for

moral motives. "I rather wonder," wrote Plutarch, "both by what accident and in what state of soul or mind the first man... touched his mouth to gore and was brought his lip to the flesh of a dead creature, he who set forth tables of dead, stale bodies and ventured to call food and nourishment the parts that had a little before belovved and cried, moved and lived."

"That meat is unnatural, is substantiated by the indifference of children towards flesh food," wrote Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who of course did not know that the taste buds do not develop early in children and who had perhaps failed to appreciate the wisdom of nature in not giving

children an appetite for meat before they had developed the teeth designed to deal with it.

"Great eaters of meat," Rousseau continued, "are in general more cruel and ferocious than other men. And the American naturalist Henry Fairfield Osborn added that "the explosion of dominant groups, which appear to have made the strongest impact on the course of human civilization... resorted in the earliest times to hunting, combat and killing."

Since meat eaters are thus represented as cruel, ferocious, aggressive and dominating, one wonders why the world is not ruled today by the people whose diet is composed almost exclusively of meat—the Eskimos, a relatively gentle race. (The name Eskimo dates from 1611, when a Jesuit missionary thus shortened the word *eskimavik*, by which American Indians designated Eskimos; it means "eaters of raw meat.")

Despite all the denigrators of meat eating, the consumption of animal flesh continues to increase throughout the world, rising everywhere as affluence increases. It is the universal experience that people everywhere, unless there are religious or cultural inhibitions, tend to eat as much meat as they can afford.

World's Capacity

This tendency cannot continue indefinitely, for the world's capacity for producing meat is limited. If everybody on a planet already populated by a billion more individuals than it can

comfortably support were equally able to pay for meat, nobody would be able to eat meat at all. It takes two acres of land per person to provide the amount of meat consumed by Americans. Since the world contains only one acre of arable land per person, it is already impossible for everybody to eat as much meat as Americans—who are nevertheless not the world's biggest meat eaters. Argentinians and New Zealanders both eat more, and perhaps a few others as well.

Meat is a highly concentrated food in the sense that it packs its nutrients into a small volume. Brilliant-Severin remarked that meat is the natural nourishment of man because his stomach is too small to deal with the bulk of food he would have to take in if his diet were restricted to fruit and vegetables (the neglected fish, as the Hindus and Japanese do not). Because we are apt to feel a certain heaviness in the stomach longer after eating meat than after eating other foods, we tend to think that meat is difficult to digest; the truth is just the opposite.

Meat does stay in the stomach longer than carbohydrates, for instance, but it is digested slowly because it is digested completely; there is a minimum of unassimilable matter in meat of good quality.

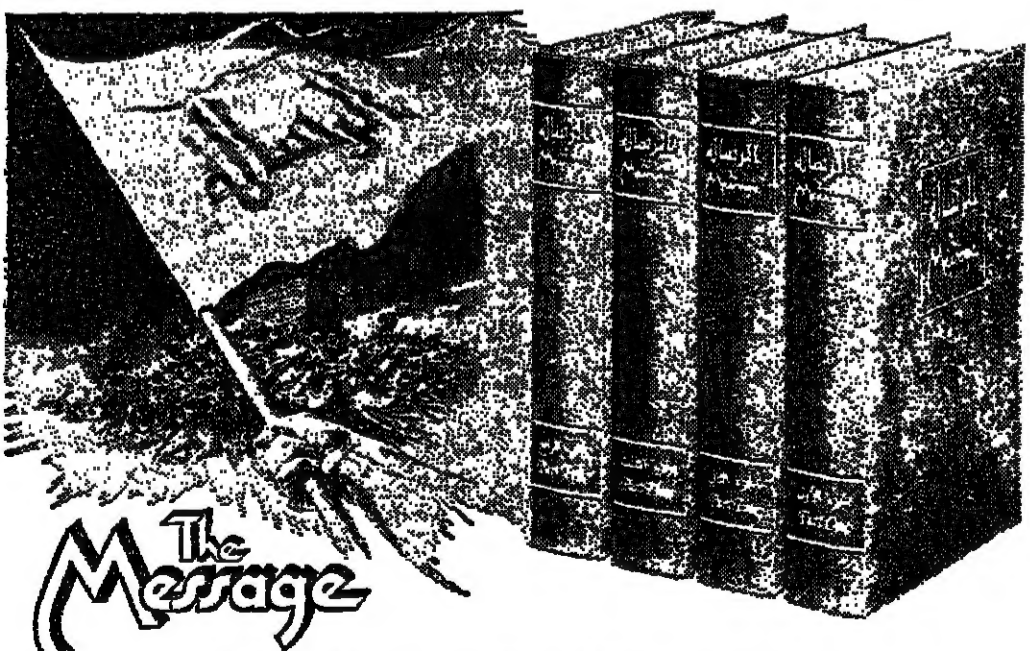
Meat is often maligned also on a purely mathematical basis: a given quantity of meat providing so much protein, so many vitamins or so many mineral salts is compared with other foods which provide more. Such comparisons

are usually oversimplified different foods which contain same proportion of protein the point of view of analysis, may not contain same proportion of protein the point of view of the human body is able to take.

On the scale of what biologists call the biologic of proteins, with 100 resp the optimum, muscular are rated at 80, while the cereal, rice, stands only The most important which would be missing in meat diet would be calcium mineral salts and Vit among the vitamins. Me an excellent food is the complete food; But what Space is lacking here the dangers to human which may result from of antibiotics or hormones hasten the growth of m mals and bring them to able size more quickly, governments have already inhibited some of the pro used. But whether anabolic steroids are harmless to health, the quality of our meat.

Unimpressed by ch nature refuses to mow growth rhythms to a vious tissue grow most of young animals; the more i ing and tastier muscular takes over later. Regard its weight, an animal sl ed before it is adult will only gristly or characteris

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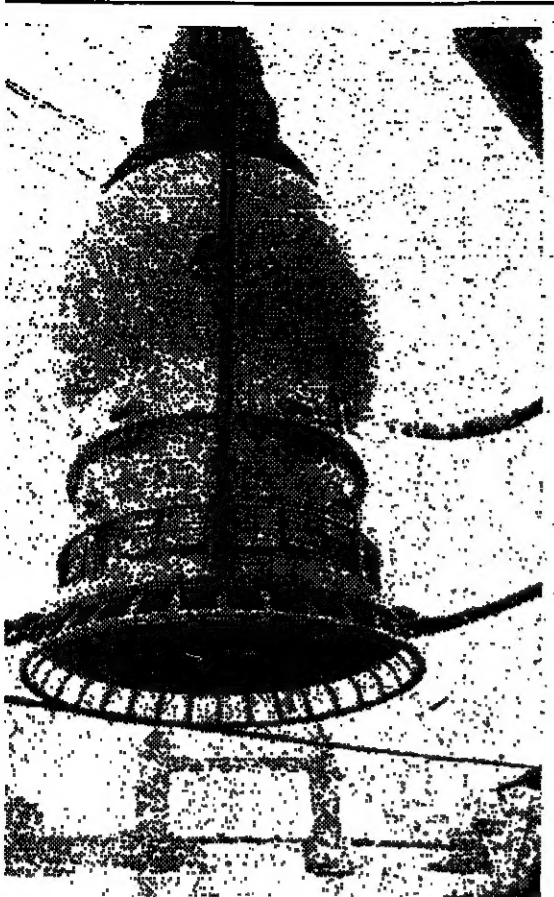
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OWN—An 18-ton diving bell aboard Star the first North Sea oil supply and support on River Thames. Engineers work inside 4-high bell, welding pipelines over 500 feet ocean bed without using diving suits or masks. In the background, Tower Bridge.

Dollar Gains As Fed Funds Rise to 6 1/4%

Banks Seen Increasing Prime Lending Rate

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—The dollar edged up against most major currencies today in very quiet dealing on the European foreign exchange market, with interest rate considerations again playing a major role in the U.S. currency's upward trend.

Actions today by the Federal Reserve System in New York to bring upward pressure on the key rate for federal funds gave the dollar a boost, dealers said.

The Federal Funds Rate was at 6 1/4% at the end of the day. Dealers said there was speculation that U.S. banks may soon raise their prime lending rates to 7 per cent from 6 3/4 per cent.

Dealers emphasized, however, that trading was very thin today due to a religious holiday which was celebrated in France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and Spain. Some traders were unsure how far the dollar will stretch its gains against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc solely on interest rate considerations.

Rates Seen False

"The turning up of (U.S.) interest rates this way would indicate weakness of the currency. The market can't ignore these interest rate considerations. But how long can they last? These rates are fairly high and it's only this factor that is keeping the dollar at these levels," one dealer asserted.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar rose to 2.3337 marks from 2.3293 marks late Friday. The U.S. currency edged up against the Swiss franc to 2.4242 francs from 2.4194 francs Friday and against the French franc to 4.8192 francs from 4.8120 francs.

The dollar rose more sharply against the yen on what was described as heavy commercial demand in Tokyo. One source in Tokyo said the Bank of Japan apparently sold about \$2 million to steady the rate today.

The U.S. unit rose to 267.85 yen from 267.87 yen in Tokyo from 266.35 yen late last week.

Meanwhile, the pound was firm at \$1.7901 from \$1.7890 late Friday. Its weighted index against a basket of currencies also was up at 62.1 (end-1971 equals 100) from 62.0 Friday.

The Canadian dollar rose to 52.92 U.S. cents from 52.81 cents.

Retail Sales Up 3.6% in U.K. but No Trend Is Seen

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Britain's retail sales volume index in July was 107.5, up 3.6 per cent from June, according to provisional figures released by the Department of Trade today.

A department spokesman said the sharp rise in the volume of retail sales last month was not being taken as the beginning of a new trend.

Government economists believe the higher sales may have reflected more Britons holidaying at home this summer rather than overseas, the decision of some stores to hold summer sales in July rather than June and some buying in anticipation of tax rebates this month.

The retail price index is seasonally adjusted and based on 1971 equals 100. The June index was 108.8.

Despite the sharp rise in the index in July, it was still below the July, 1976, index of 108.8.

Surplus in West Forces Oil Cartel To Cut Output

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Oil-producing countries are curtailing crude oil production to counter a glut of oil in industrialized nations, Business Week magazine reports in its latest issue.

The weekly said that 5 million barrels a day, or about 18 per cent of the crude oil capacity of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been reportedly curtailed.

It quoted Middle East oil company sources as saying that Saudi Arabia may soon cut its production by up to 25 per cent. The Saudis produce almost one-third of OPEC's 26 million barrels a day.

The magazine said: "With no uplift in demand forecast and increased Alaskan, North Sea and Mexican production flowing, the other OPEC members will be under pressure to allow their prices to fall if the Saudis do not reduce production, and this would cut their oil revenues further."

Swedish Car Exports Off

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Sweden exported 25 per cent fewer cars in the first five months of 1977 than during the corresponding period last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported.

Time It Right and Make a Fortune

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—If managers of large portfolios ever get a foolproof way to time their investment switches in the bond, stock and cash markets, the returns could be spectacular.

"Someone may develop such a system some day," says James Hamilton of Hamilton Johnston & Co. "But the present state of the art shows it isn't here yet." His firm is a consultant on investment planning and supervision to pension funds and others. It was formerly a unit of Wertheim & Co., but was set up as an independent concern earlier this year.

Mr. Hamilton's observations are based on a special annual comparison of theoretical investment results using a variety of portfolio strategies, ranging from 100 per cent cash to 100 per cent investment in either bonds or stocks.

The latest study, reflecting performance comparisons through June 30, confirms previous assessments. Over time, the average annual rate of return differs only a little, whatever the choice of investments—stocks, bonds, cash or a combination of each—although results for any given year can differ greatly among the asset choices.

For example, various combinations of stocks and bonds produced average annual returns between 8.7 per cent and 9.6 per cent in the seven years ended June 30, but a manager who used the right asset mix each year would have had an average annual return of 16.3 per cent.

As a practical matter, that would have been well nigh impossible, of course. It would have meant being 100 per cent invested in stocks from June 30, 1970, to June 30, 1971, then being 100 per cent in bonds the very next year. Stocks were up 43.7 per cent in the first year and bonds showed the best return in the next year, with a 12.4 per cent return.

In the next two years, cash in the form of Treasury bills was the best investment, followed by two years of greatest return in a fully invested stock position, and in the past year by a 100-per cent bond portfolio.

In the real world, few managers could make such year-to-year switches, even if they were smart enough, or lucky enough, to pick the coming year's best relative investment. "But it does indicate the possibilities for even modestly successful timing judgment" in managing investment portfolios, Mr. Hamilton says.

The accompanying table lists the annual results for various investment strategies and the seven-year average annual return for each. The years end June 30. The New York Stock Exchange composite index is used to measure stock-market results and the Salomon Brothers long-term corporate index for bond-market results.

Buoyant London Exchange an Exception

World's Stock Markets Are Sluggish

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—With the exception of a buoyant turnaround on the London Stock Exchange, major stock markets in Europe and elsewhere have been generally sluggish through the first part of the year.

The Tokyo market has been largely inactive, with trading volume substantially below that of the first half of 1976. A slow economic pace has dampened West German markets, while fears of a leftist victory in coming French elections have depressed the Paris Bourse.

The London rebound has come with the arrival of investor confidence as Britain's economy, aided by rising North Sea oil earnings, has started to recover from an inflation-riddled decline. Elsewhere, stock markets have accurately reflected the awareness and uncertainty of world economic recovery.

In reports by correspondents of The New York Times on stock market performances, the first-half trends generally are expected to continue through the rest of this year. For Japanese, West German and French markets, the outlook is gloomy for 1978 as well.

Besides London, the Toronto Stock Exchange has been the only other main foreign securities market where there has been any recent strong showing of investor interest. However, the pickup came after a considerable drop in trading in the first five months of the year and has flickered out in the last few weeks.

An unusual rally that began in June ended suddenly in the third week of July. The Toronto exchange's composite index dropped from 1,067.35 on July 19—its highest level in more than a year—to 1,033.53 on July 29. Some ground has been recovered since and the index last week was up to nearly 1,044, but the general market sentiment is that, until New York recovers, Toronto cannot convincingly outperform it.

First-half trading in Toronto was down 19.3 per cent to 28.7 million shares valued at \$2.6 billion. The value of shares traded was down 12 per cent from the year-earlier level. However, the exchange's composite index of 200 issues gained 2 per cent in the first half of this year.

Statistically, the London market seems to have outperformed all others, with a price gain of nearly 50 per cent. In contrast to early 1976, when inflation and the pound's weakness were spurring British investment in foreign (mainly American) stocks, the new confidence has brought a strong demand for stocks of British companies.

"Yields remain higher in the United Kingdom than elsewhere," a partner in Towry Law, a leading securities dealer, commented in predicting a further rise in British stocks. "And with company profits rising sharply," he added, "the growing return from the North Sea investment will have a major impact."

At the end of June last year, the Financial Times Industrial ordinary share index stood at 323. Under stress of increasing economic strain, it dropped to 263 in the following six months, but by the end of the year it had recovered to 354, a reflection of improving conditions and the curbs on government spending imposed under terms of the International Monetary Fund's \$3.9-billion loan to Britain.

The index recently has continued to climb and Hoare Govett, another leading London brokerage firm, is predicting that it will reach 500 in the next few months. Last week, it was in the 480 range.

Volume on Japanese markets, usually among the most active, was 1.31 billion shares in the first half of the year, 17 per cent below last year's first-half volume.

The Tokyo market fluctuated in a range of 56 per cent, the narrowest since Japan's securities

Company Profits

Sanyo Electric (In Billions of Yen)			
Half Year	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	310.88	242.20	212.20
Profits	7.24	7.12	7.12

Tokyo Sanyo Electric			
Half Year	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	90.44	70.81	70.81
Profits	2.14	1.46	1.46

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Auto stocks finished higher.

Bethlehem Steel, one of the two companies will be continued "as soon as practical," Babcock said.

Under McDermott's offer, the two companies will be continued "as soon as practical," Babcock said.

Babcock & Wilcox is a major producer of steam generating equipment and a supplier of nuclear fuel to the U.S. Navy.

McDermott, which manufactures offshore oil and gas construction equipment, reported profits of \$191.6 million on revenues of \$1.22 billion for its fiscal year ended March 31.

Babcock & Wilcox is a major producer of steam generating equipment and a supplier of nuclear fuel to the U.S. Navy.

Under McDermott's offer, the two companies will be continued "as soon as practical," Babcock said.

Union Making Effort to Port Technology to West

Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Union, for years a of Western technology, is now ally itself as an technology.

men are offering men about 1,000 industrial pro- factories, trans- culture. Foreigners ns a license fee to

Surplus Month

Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—The surplus of U.S. dollar francs, \$2.27, compared with 7 million francs a d in contrast to 2.4 million francs verment said to-

managers' Liquidation Quarter

Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Liquidation of com- fund managers ly in the second compared with r. Barron's finan- investment com- two and a half sold equities on ght them, down on the 4.5-to-1 rious quarter.

ally shows 46 sell- with 17 buyers: gures in the first and 12.opped purchases 123.3 per cent, hefty \$626.7 mil- ent), in the first

o was evident in ansactions of in- Only seven sold : than \$10 million n. Moreover, in s represented a ge of overall as-

is Unclear Cause

Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—at underemploy- Germany is due ent utilization of a to a lack of jobs question, accord- eleased today by or Institute.

said that firms higher qualifica- ers. The ratio o available jobs o had completed ection was four nd of May, the e ratio among not completed in a particular o one.

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RATES OF GROWTH—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, OIL, 1967-1969 = 100

Year	Portland Cement	Iron & Steel	Oil
1967	100	100	100
1968	125	115	110
1969	155	135	125
1970	235	185	175

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

LONE STAR INDUSTRIES

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Dallas, TX 75201

1977 —		Stocks and	S&P	3	
High	Low	Div to \$	P/E 1969	High	Low
12 1/4	11 1/4	Chryl pr 1.50	40	11 1/4	11 1/4
28 1/2	24 1/2	Chryl pr 1.80	6	27	24 1/2
17 1/4	14	ClerkOil .50	9	22	16
17 1/2	15 1/2	CIVCOI .50	9	17 1/2	15 1/2
31 1/2	28 1/2	CIVCOI 2.50	8	167	30
92 1/2	85 1/2	CIVCOI pr 7.40	120	90	80
130 1/2	122 1/2	Chryl pr 1.10	250	120 1/2	105
14 1/4	10 1/4	Cleavco .60	10	25	12 1/2
13 1/2	10 1/2	Clorox .60	10	16 1/2	12 1/2
11 1/2	9 1/2	Chryl pr .50	6	42	10
13 1/2	11 1/2	Chryl pr 1.10	4	12 1/2	11 1/2
11 1/2	9 1/2	Chryl pr .50	7	24	20 1/2
30	22 1/2	CrisG pr .83	30	24	20 1/2
23 1/2	19 1/2	CrisG pr .83	9	24	20 1/2
7 1/2	6 1/2	Cocent .60	12	85	70
10 1/2	7 1/2	Cocent 1.54	15	21 1/2	18 1/2
14 1/2	12 1/2	ColoNat .25	4	20 1/2	18 1/2
12 1/2	9 1/2	ColoNat .60	6	20 1/2	18 1/2
8	5 1/2	ColoNat .60	9	27	20 1/2

(Continued on next page.)



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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277, 1996, 1033-1037.

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— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

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August 16, 1977

INN

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 15

1977	Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 100s	High Low	Prev. Close
47 1/2	40-45	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
13 1/2	45-50	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
25 1/2	50-55	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	55-60	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
13 1/2	60-65	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
13 1/2	65-70	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
13 1/2	70-75	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
13 1/2	75-80	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
13 1/2	80-85	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
13 1/2	85-90	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
13 1/2	90-95	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
13 1/2	95-100	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
13 1/2	100-105	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
13 1/2	105-110	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
13 1/2	110-115	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
13 1/2	115-120	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
13 1/2	120-125	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
13 1/2	125-130	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
13 1/2	130-135	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
13 1/2	135-140	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
13 1/2	140-145	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
13 1/2	145-150	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
13 1/2	150-155	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
13 1/2	155-160	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
13 1/2	160-165	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
13 1/2	165-170	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
13 1/2	170-175	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
13 1/2	175-180	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
13 1/2	180-185	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
13 1/2	185-190	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
13 1/2	190-195	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
13 1/2	195-200	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
13 1/2	200-205	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
13 1/2	205-210	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
13 1/2	210-215	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
13 1/2	215-220	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
13 1/2	220-225	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
13 1/2	225-230	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
13 1/2	230-235	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
13 1/2	235-240	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
13 1/2	240-245	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
13 1/2	245-250	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
13 1/2	250-255	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
13 1/2	255-260	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
13 1/2	260-265	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
13 1/2	265-270	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
13 1/2	270-275	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
13 1/2	275-280	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
13 1/2	280-285	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
13 1/2	285-290	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
13 1/2	290-295	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
13 1/2	295-300	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
13 1/2	300-305	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
13 1/2	305-310	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
13 1/2	310-315	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
13 1/2	315-320	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
13 1/2	320-325	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
13 1/2	325-330	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
13 1/2	330-335	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
13 1/2	335-340	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
13 1/2	340-345	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
13 1/2	345-350	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
13 1/2	350-355	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
13 1/2	355-360	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
13 1/2	360-365	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
13 1/2	365-370	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
13 1/2	370-375	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
13 1/2	375-380	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
13 1/2	380-385	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
13 1/2	385-390	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
13 1/2	390-395	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
13 1/2	395-400	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
13 1/2	400-405	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
13 1/2	405-410	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
13 1/2	410-415	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
13 1/2	415-420	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
13 1/2	420-425	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
13 1/2	425-430	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
13 1/2	430-435	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
13 1/2	435-440	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
13 1/2	440-445	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
13 1/2	445-450	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
13 1/2	450-455	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
13 1/2	455-460	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
13 1/2	460-465	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
13 1/2	465-470	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
13 1/2	470-475	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
13 1/2	475-480	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
13 1/2	480-485	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
13 1/2	485-490	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
13 1/2	490-495	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
13 1/2	495-500	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
13 1/2	500-505	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
13 1/2	505-510	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
13 1/2	510-515	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
13 1/2	515-520	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
13 1/2	520-525	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
13 1/2	525-530	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
13 1/2	530-535	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
13 1/2	535-540	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
13 1/2	540-545	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
13 1/2	545-550	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
13 1/2	550-555	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
13 1/2	555-560	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
13 1/2	560-565	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
13 1/2	565-570	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
13 1/2	570-575	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
13 1/2	575-580	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
13 1/2	580-585	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
13 1/2	585-590	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
13 1/2	590-595	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
13 1/2	595-600	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
13 1/2	600-605	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
13 1/2	605-610	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
13 1/2	610-615	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
13 1/2	615-620	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
13 1/2	620-625	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
13 1/2	625-630	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
13 1/2	630-635	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
13 1/2	635-640	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
13 1/2	640-645	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
13 1/2	645-650	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
13 1/2	650-655	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
13 1/2	655-660	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
13 1/2	660-665	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
13 1/2	665-670	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
13 1/2	670-675	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
13 1/2	675-680	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
13 1/2	680-685	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
13 1/2	685-690	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
13 1/2	690-695	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
13 1/2	695-700	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
13 1/2	700-705	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
13 1/2	705-710	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
13 1/2	710-715	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
13 1/2	715-720	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
13 1/2	720-725	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
13 1/2	725-730	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
13 1/2	730-735	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
13 1/2	735-740	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
13 1/2	740-745	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
13 1/2	745-750	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
13 1/2	750-755	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
13 1/2	755-760	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
13 1/2	760-765	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
13 1/2	765-770	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
13 1/2	770-775	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
13 1/2	775-780	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
13 1/2	780-785	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
13 1/2	785-790	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
13 1/2	790-795	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
13 1/2	795-800	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
13 1/2	800-805	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
13 1/2	805-810	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
13 1/2	810-815	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
13 1/2	815-820	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
13 1/2	820-825	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
13 1/2	825-830	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
13 1/2	830-835	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
13 1/2	835-840	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
13 1/2	840-845	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
13 1/2	845-850	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
13 1/2	850-855	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
13 1/2	855-860	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
13 1/2	860-865	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
13 1/2	865-870	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2
13 1/2	870-875	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
13 1/2	875-880	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2
13 1/2	880-885	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
13 1/2	885-890	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
13 1/2	890-895	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
13 1/2	895-900	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
13 1/2	900-905	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2
13 1/2	905-910	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
13 1/2	910-915	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
13 1/2	915-920	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
13 1/2	920-925	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2
13 1/2	925-930	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2
13 1/2	930-935	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2
13 1/2	935-940	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
13 1/2	940-945	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
13 1/2	945-950	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2
13 1/2	950-955	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
13 1/2	955-960	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2
13 1/2	960-965	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2
13 1/2	965-970	197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2
13 1/2	970-975	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
13 1/2	975-980	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2
13 1/2	980-985	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
13 1/2	985-990	201 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/2
13 1/2	990-995	202 1/2	202 1/2	202 1/2
13 1/2	995-1000	203 1/2	203 1/2	

Art Buchwald

The End of the Dream

WASHINGTON—Can I help you, Sir?

"Yeh, I'll up the tank."

"With what, Sir?"

"I'd like some of that beautiful Alaska petroleum I've been seeing on television."

"I'm terribly sorry, but we don't have any Alaska gas. We have some lovely fresh Saudi Arabian fuel that just came in a few days ago."

"How come you don't have any Alaska gold? The stuff's been coming down the pipeline for months. I've been looking forward to burning it ever since they made the first strike." "It's not as easy to come by as one might think. You see, Sir, once it comes out of the ground it has to be shipped by ship. The pipeline was only just completed. It was supposed to cost less than a million dollars. It finally cost between \$7 billion and \$8 billion. Then after it was built, there was some question about the welding; and there was an explosion along the line, and then a truck went into it and the whole thing has been a mess. I'm not sure Alaska fuel will be available to many Americans for some time to come. Would you like to try our Kuwaiti lead? It's very popular for a car of your size."



Buchwald

"It's very good for everyday bumper-to-bumper driving."

"If it was up to me I'd say put Libyan gasoline into the car if you want to. But my wife says she would buy American. She says the less money we give the Arab states the fewer cooperative apartments they can buy in New York City."

"Well, what about some Venezuelan crude? It has a lovely black texture to it and smells rather nice in a tunnel."

"Look, my wife sent me out for Alaska premium and she's going to be furious if I fill up the car with something else. We've been led to believe that by Aug. 1 we could buy all the Alaska gasoline we wanted to and at a reasonable price I might add. It isn't fair to get people's expectations up and then not be able to deliver."

"It's true, Sir. We did expect to sell the Alaska oil in August but so many things have happened since then."

"What happened?"

"They built the pipeline to the wrong place. They should have built it to the Midwest. It's actually cheaper to sell Alaska oil to Japan than it is to the lower 48 states."

"You wouldn't sell Alaska oil to foreigners and keep us Americans from having any of it?"

"There is a lot of talk of it. We'll give you Nigerian oil instead."

"I don't want my car to drive on Nigerian fuel!"

"What about Algerian regular?"

"I don't see why as a consumer I can't get what I want."

"It's nobody's fault, Sir. As I said, they built the pipeline to the wrong place. It could happen to anybody. The Alaska oil companies feel worse about it than you do."

"All the buildup, all the hopes of Americans using their own Alaska slope petroleum have gone down the drain. How long can our cars keep running on Iraqi British petroleum? Suppose the Sultan of Oman starts mining his oil with Muscat? When President Andrew Johnson bought Alaska he had only one thing in mind and that was that someday every American, rich as well as poor, would be able to pull up to any service station in the United States and say, 'Give me 10 bucks worth of super Alaskan ethyl.'"

"I feel the way you do, Sir. It is the end of the American dream."

Thieves in Italy Strip Statue of Gold, Gems

PALMI, Italy Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Thieves broke into a church here and stripped a 14th-century statue of gold and jewels valued at \$1 million (about \$1.1 million), police said last week.

The statue, known as the Madonna of the Poor, had been taken out of the vaults of the Church of San Maria on Friday in preparation for annual celebrations today.

"Some of the old-timers wouldn't raise it. They think it's awful. It's against their code of ethics. It's these new people who are into marijuana."

Moonshiners Switch Whiskey for Marijuana

By James Branscome

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (WP).—Hard-pressed by "revenuers," high sugar prices and a changing Southern culture, Appalachian moonshiners are turning from marketing illegal whiskey to marijuana.

Federal Treasury agents, who in the last year have smashed the smallest number of stills since the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, report that they are finding more and more marijuana patches as they crawl through the hills and gullies where they used to find the high-octane product that contained an older generation.

Ninety-seven per cent of the 537 stills seized in the U.S. last year were in eight Southern states. Most of the stills were found in the Appalachian Mountains, and it is there that federal, state and local authorities claim they have unearthed the moonshine-marijuana connection.

"With marijuana becoming so damn popular, they're planting acres of it," said Warren McConnell, a veteran of 35 years of still-smashing for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. McConnell now serves as the ATF's Washington spokesman.

'Tremendous Increase'

Like local and state officials, John Westra, a special agent in charge of ATF's North Carolina bureau, said that he is finding a "tremendous increase" in evidence that our "liquor-law violators are pursuing careers in marijuana."

In the last year, Westra's agents have found only 90 stills—down from 1,500 annually 15 years ago, he said. However, the veteran still-smashers have found at least 30 patches of marijuana this year, some of it planted inconspicuously in the rows of corn that used to end up being hauled from the ridge tops in liquid form. This is a new phenomenon, they said.

Sheriff Bill Anderson of Wilkes County, N.C., a Blue Ridge Mountain area that once produced a surplus of moonshine that was hauled in souped-up cars throughout the East Coast, said that moonshining is nearly dead there. But last year, Anderson, aided by airplanes, paid informers and two full-time marijuana sleuths, pulled up 51,000 plants.

"That set the North Carolina record," Anderson claimed proudly. Westra said that the marijuana-growing was linked in many cases to former or current moonshiners.

In Tennessee, senior state narcotics officer Taylor Betts believes there is a mountain moonshiner-Mexican marijuana connection. "One of our people who began in moonshining 45 years ago got a Mexican connection and was flying in two tons a month," Betts said, citing other evidence that the "white-whiskey business" is intertwined with the green weed.

Betts believes that the Mexican connection is necessary to mix the better Latin product with the poorer-quality mountain-grown marijuana.

According to veteran federal agents, moonshining was dealt a near-fatal blow when sugar, a key ingredient, spiraled in cost in 1975. "White lightning" now retails throughout the Southeast at prices equal to bonded liquor, the agents said.

But intensive law-enforcement efforts and the increased greed of the new breed of modern moonshiners are also credited with the trade's decline.

ATF agents hold today's moonshiners in contempt for processing their product in truck radiators laden with poisonous lead salts. One veteran "revenuer" sounded almost mournful when he said, "good ol' copper-still moonshine ain't no more."

Cultural Change

Knoxville ATF agent Doug Altker thinks it is important to point out the cultural change that has brought moonshiners to the marijuana business. "Some of the old-timers wouldn't raise it. They think it's awful. It's against their code of ethics. It's these new people who are into marijuana," Altker said, noting that the rise of the "new people" coincides with the coming of legal liquor to the "dry" areas of the South.

The ATF senior agent in Georgia, Robert Lane, one of the leaders of the agency's now-abandoned "Operation Drought," which sent swarms of raiding agents through Southern moonshine country in the 1960s, says that moonshiners may make a go of the marijuana business. "After all," he said, "they have the connections, the areas to conceal it and people to look out for them. There is an excellent possibility of them making a trend of it."

Some law-enforcement officials, disputing Carter administration claims, say that they fear an increase in marijuana growing if the President is successful in decriminalizing the possession of small amounts. "If a man can have a couple of cigarettes in his shirt pocket without fear of arrest, I guarantee you he's going to get real popular," predicted North Carolina ATF agent Westra. "It's going to get wild."

New Production of Passion Play Gets Trial Run in Oberammergau.

OBERAMMERGAU, West Germany, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—More than 5,000 people packed the Oberammergau Theater last month to see an experimental version of the village's traditional Passion Play.

The production will have five performances to test public reaction to changes in the script. The old text, in use for more than a century, has been criticized as anti-Semitic and often banal.

Public reaction will be the major factor deciding whether the new version will be used in 1980.

The controversy has torn the village in the Bavarian Alps, where the Passion Play has been presented at 10-year intervals since 1634.

Earlier polls have shown local opinion evenly split between Hans Schwaighofer, who is producing the new version, and Anton Freisinger, a hotel keeper who produced the last play.

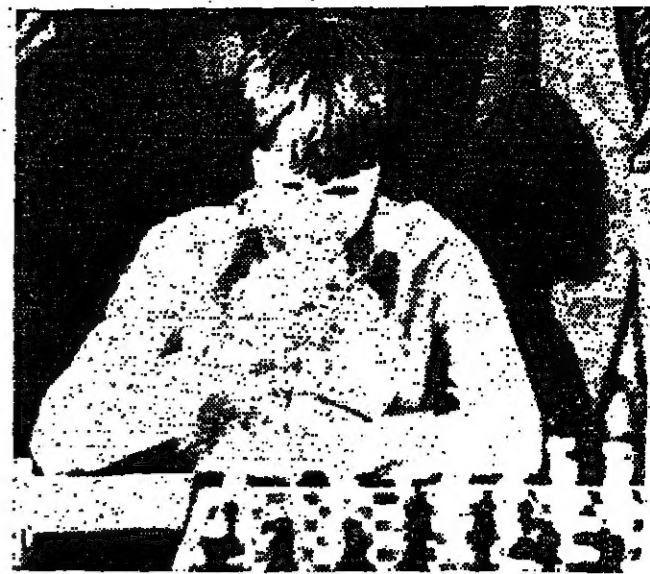
Scores of those streaming out of the theater last month, particularly the young, were full of praise for the imagination displayed by Schwaighofer.

Freisinger, who played Jesus in 1950 and 1960, said that he thought the Schwaighofer version was too "showy." "People come to Oberammergau to see a simple play by simple folk—not this spectacle."

A final decision on the 1980 version will be made by the village council.

Opponents of the new version said that they would try to have the decision delayed until after the communal elections next year. Having been denied a village referendum on the versions, they want the election fought on the issue.

According to Schwaighofer: "There is nothing in this version of the Passion Play to provoke the charge of anti-Semitism from the United States and Israel that we have heard since the second World War."



Nigel Short studies his chessboard in London Sun

PEOPLE: Karpov vs. Short: Give Him 15 Years

Soviet world chess champion Anatoly Karpov, playing 10 English boys simultaneously Sunday, defeated nine of them and offered the 10th a draw. The 10 included Nigel Short, the world's best 15-year-old. He survived 59 moves before giving up hope of a draw. But he did have the distinction of making Karpov pause long enough to draw up a chair and sit down and study the board. Tony Williams, 16, was offered a draw by Karpov on move 24, accepted it and won the Lloyd's Bank junior trophy for the best game of the day.

But back to Nigel: Last week he astonished the British chess championships where he was the youngest player in history to qualify. After drawing his match with a 33-year-old opponent in the first round, Nigel wiped out Jonathan Penrose, 43, in 41 moves. "I think," said a bewildered Penrose, "an international chess master who has been British champion 10 times, 'he has the makings of a world class player.' But then Nigel lost his next two games. The youth is under-rated: 'I shall be the men's world champion in 15 years' time. My friends think I'm boastful, but what can I say when I sincerely believe it?"

First Lady Rosalynn Carter, who will be 50 on Thursday, was operated on Monday in what her press secretary described as a "routine gynecological procedure." "Mrs. Carter is just fine and will leave the hospital later today," press officer Mary Hoyt said. It is anticipated she will be picked up later today by the President and will go directly from the hospital to Camp David for the rest of the week.

An angry constituent of Sen. John Davidson, the 1st Supper Club in Ken night of the first that a letter appeared as a benefit for the child who died in the fire, led to do something. T. lot of the children who need some help in way," said Byron E. bartender at the club of the Beverly Hills. He and employees organized which will be in the Riverfront Coliseum, who has refused to fire with reporters, volunteer, Edmonds a star.

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